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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milk

No. 54,007.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
26th Jan.	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6510		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7511
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7958		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6523
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9503
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7958		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 21st December, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,606	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,116	X	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Galibert	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiomar	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Daboertch	1st February.
IMPERATOR	6140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4943	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4946	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	6140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Daboertch	16th May.
AFRICA	4526	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † P. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* ‡ CHINA	3999	G. Domtanovich	3rd March.
‡ AUSTRIA	7386	A. Binder	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	8895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraeus.

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PERSIA	8895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 28th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,750	Thur. 24th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DUMRA	1,700	Frid. 25th Jan.	10 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 24th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTTALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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22nd *January*, 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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LONDON (*viâ* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool via London via Marseilles (overland.)	550	900	479	790	420	640
Karachi	60	†950	525	*770	450	*675
	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 29	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,395	Feb. 2	Feb. 7	" 18	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 25
‡	Aston Hall ‡	1,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24
†	City of London ‡	9,000	" 21	Marc 4	" 15	Apl. 16
‡*	City of Karachi	3,547	Marc 1	" 12	" 23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartago	5,524	" 11	" 22	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	" 16	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
†	City of Agra	4,868	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May. 10	" 21	" 28

‡ Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess,
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus † will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
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JAMES MURDOCH,
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Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RAITHBONE, Esq. (

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "FORWAERTS," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MATHEWS, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY'S S. S. "CABOTO" from FIUME, and TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 16 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain HARCASTLE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the landing shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA.
AGENTS: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POLLING PLACE for "A" Ward, will be situated in Wandby Road, OPPOSITE THE SCOTCH KIRK, and NOT as notified on the 17th Instant.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1907.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY, will take place in the School at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907, at 5 P. M. The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. FULTON, has kindly consented to preside. All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

D. H. BRAND,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE POST of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, in the Tanjore District, will fall vacant from 1st April, 1907. Salary Rs. 600-10-900, the increments being annual. Batta Rs. 4 per diem. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the President, District Board, not later than the 22nd February, 1907.

J. P. BEDFORD,
President, District Board,
TANJORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDULALLY KADERBHAI, MAHOMODALLY SULTANALLY and ABDULABHAI ABDUL HUSSEIN, all of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our clients, HARICHAND JETHA and KESHRICHAND HARICHAND,

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the message, tenament or godown standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1066 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3186, and in the Rent Roll of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, under No. 350, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, under Ward B Ward Nos. 4777 (1), 4777 (1-a), 4777 (1-b) and Street Nos. 4, 4-A and 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the Mirajji Station Road, on or towards the East by Argyll Road, on or towards the South by Argyll Cross Road, and on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, now in the occupation of Jadowji Jairam and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

All persons having any claims against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office (at 14 K. Hommum Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any will be, considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of 70 Tons of PIG LEAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. DACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
22ND JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed harwoods, the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Howrah.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F.O.B. at Howrah.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Station after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Tenders should be returned filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1907, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
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OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and are shown below.

We have added the following books recently:—

After the Fault. By Robert H. Sherard.
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The Doctor of Crows' Nest. By Ralph Connor.
The Beloved Vagabond. By Wm. J Locke.
White Fang. By Jack London.
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One Book at a Time.	Rs.	Two Books at a Time.	Rs.
One Month	3	One Month	5
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Books may be changed daily but must not be kept longer than seven days.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 296 of 1906.
HALIMABAI, widow of CASSUM JOOSUB,
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, Mr. M. A. PATHERIA, the Receiver appointed herein has, on the 4th January, 1907, sold to BAI HAWABAI, widow of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA, the business of haberdashery, &c., carried on at Abdul Rehman Street under the name, style and firm of Joosub Haji Geega, including the outstandings due to the said firm and that the said business will, from the said date, be continued by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, under the same style or firm of Josub Haji Geega and our Client the said Receiver or the estate of Joosub Haji Geega shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS that may be incurred by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, in connection with the said business or otherwise after the said date. All persons indebted to the said firm of Joosub Haji Geega up to the said date are hereby requested to pay to the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, the amounts due by them to the late firm.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of JAMSETJEE FURDUNJEE also known as JAMSETJEE FARDUNJI OONWALLA, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the above named Jamsetjee Furdunjee, late of Bombay, Parsee deceased, who died at Bandra, on or about the 3rd day of September, 1906, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, was on the 19th day of December, 1906, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BAI SHIRINBAI JAMSETJEE OONWALLA, NAVROJEE JAMSETJEE and NAVROJEE MANECKJEE SEIT, the Executrix and two of the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executrix and Executors at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the undersigned at their said Office on or before the 28th day of February, 1907, as after that date the said Bai Shirinbai Jamsetjee Oonwalla, Navrojee Jamsetjee and Nowrojee Maneckjee Seth, as such Executrix and Executors aforesaid will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executrix and Executors then have had notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, the 16th day of January, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR.
For Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1907
At 9-30 p. m.
2nd and LAST,

GRAND CONCERT

Given by the
CELEBRATED VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

HERR PREMYSLAV.

Tickets at Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Piano Saloon, Fort.

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY,
SPECIAL PRIZE COMPETITIONS.
THREADING A NEEDLE RACE,
NECK-TIE RACE, WHISTLING CONTEST,
POTATO RACE, ONE SKATE RACE
and RINK BOYS RACE.
GENERAL SKATING from 9 o'clock,
SPORTS, at 10-30.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE AS USUAL.

DAILY SESSIONS:

LEARNERS: 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE: 10 A.M.
GENERAL SKATING:
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS:
THURSDAY EVENINGS: from 6 to 8.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S.S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

After winning a Woman's hand, a man sometimes finds himself under her Thumb!

YE FREQUENTERS OF MALARIAL DISTRICTS!

BEWARE! Malaria steels a march on you, unless you can place your hand upon it and catch in time by using

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A SURE CURE for all kinds of Fevers. Positively eradicates Malarial Poison from the system, Prevents and cures Plague and Bubonic Fevers. Of all Chemists. Beware of Spurious imitations and substitutes.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
OWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or Treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and rice list on application to

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The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

A TANGANEKA LAKE OSTRICH FOR SALE. Apply to VALUBHDAS KULLIANJEE, No. 171, Old Mody Street, Fort.

HOME Offered in Doctor's Family to one or two children. Roomy house, large garden, London suburb, near excellent schools. Competent help in studies if needed. References given and required, Address:—Mem Sahib, 46, Brixton Hill, London.

WANTED.—WANTED a Practical WEAVING MASTER, for an upcountry Cotton Mill for Plain and Dobby Weaving, both Coarse and Fine, Light and Heavy Sizing. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 according to qualification. Apply sharp, stating age and credentials to No. 1616, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED a smart MAN for Mounting, Burnishing, etc. Must speak English. State where last employed and what salary required to D. MOLL (late Head Artist with Fry's London), PHOTOGRAPHER, LUCKNOW.

FOR SALE—A 2nd hand Rubber Tyred ENGLISH VICTORIA, by "Hooper" London, in good order, to be seen at Messrs. W. Stephens & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—At Hornby Row, the GROUND FLOOR of the Old Police Court Building, for a Shop or Show Room. Airy and open from all sides. Splendid situation. Apply sharp C. M. BIRSANJA MERCER.

BOILER.—FOR SALE one Boiler in excellent condition, used 18 months only, 150 pressure guaranteed. Size 30×7. By best English Manufacturer. For full particulars &c, Apply No. 1589 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Drapories. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

PREMIER and Royal Enfield CYCLES can only be had from their Sole Agents WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. No. 1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Reading Room Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced masters. Painting and Varnishing, a specialty. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries Camel Hair shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., etc. An inspection is invited

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. FALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippoo Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Rail Gun Jewellery, Rosd and Barton's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co., 57, Medows Street.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8018, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Mail Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8345 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Reports &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Shipping Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 7 (Seven) Single Copies Annas Eight. Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Provisions, Furniture, Safe, etc., at the Dollar General Stores, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE of the Bombay Tailoring Co., at No. 37, Hornby Road, next to Alice Building, Fort, as a going concern, in one lot.

Under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim, the mortgagee, in possession and with the consent of Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Ahmed Ludak, an insolvent, and one of the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., at the risk of the mortgagors on the premises.

All and singular the stock in trade, furniture, fittings, implements, utensils, trade fixtures and other chattels and effects now standing and having in or upon the business premises of the mortgagors in one lot free from all liabilities and outstandings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Snetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their Office, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned. The goods are on view for intending purchasers.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey, near the Petit Hall (where the kit has been removed for auction sale), the very valuable and handsome artistic design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, Chippendale pattern, marble-top circular tables and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, mother-o'-pearl inlaid panel cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double talmyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, chest of drawers, rich open carved furniture, mahogany furniture by Maple & Co., such as writing table and chairs, sofas, teapoys, pier table, chiffoniers, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, large size Brussels and Persian carpet, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware by Mappin, Reed and Barton, pictures, majolica wall-plates and flower-vases and table ornaments, old blue China and Persian flower jars, large Italian figure, large size Chubb's safe on stand, sweet-toned ebonised brass frame, grand cottage piano, specially built for Indian climate, Edison's large size home phonograph with records, ivory chessment, gold English-made minute repeater hunting watch, English-built rubber-tyred victoria, English rubber-tyred Balli Cart by Heath, little used, English clock under dome, miniature slate billiard table by Roberts, with balls, cues, Remington typewriter, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late Captain A. Stewart and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Agents of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons at the waste godown of the said Mills at Tardeo.

An account and at the risk of Mr. M. S. Kheswalla:—

A lot of unsized waste balls, weaving and sizing hard waste white ends, weaving good sweeping and small pieces of thread bleached waste.

An account and at the risk of Mr. Moosaji Thaverbhoy:—

A lot of ring-frames, dirty waste, No. 1.

An account and at the risk of Mr. Nowroji Dhanjibhoy Mahaluxmeewalla:—

A lot of cotton trust.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the Goods will have to be removed within 2 days.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Reay House, Apollo Bunder, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, marble top dressing and washband tables, clothes, presses, chest of drawers, wind proof-lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussel's carpet, etc., the property of A. W. BOOKER, Esq., proceeded upcountry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY 23RD, JANUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of Troops stores and provisions such as canteen biscuits and sweets, yeast, beef suet, pickles, sardines, assorted meats, mustard, currants, spoons, ladles, mess tins, enamelled iron plates, jars, dishes, canvas bags, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Cotton AND WASTE.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction ON FRIDAY the 25th Instant at 3-30 p.m. near the building, burnt by the late fire in Doorgi Street, Bhimpura, on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton and waste, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 23rd January, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 72, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the sites, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:

Plots No.	Sqr. yds.
5	540
6	540
8	393
11	471
17	570
18	570
22	403
23	347
59	533
60	533
72/83	6481

Plots No. 72 to 83 containing about 6481 square yards, will be put up in one lot as the same is adjacent to Mangal lass' Cloth Market.

The sale of all the above Plots will be held on Plot No. 72.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, telescopic dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cane furniture, table ornaments, rich pictures, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand table, almyrahs and chest-of-drawers, camera, photographic kit, guns and revolvers, mooaj mattings, alluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of A. R. Scott, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1907

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" size containing all

I.—Practical Leading European
TAXIDERMISTS
In India.
Send for price list containing hundreds of test mounts.
II.—LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS
Real Hand Sewn Goods Prices from
BOOTS, Rs. 14. SHOES, Rs. 9-12 SLIPPERS, Rs. 2-4 per pair.
HARNESS TO MEASURE, Rs. 15 per set.
TRUNKS, Rs. 26. GLADSTONE BAGS, Rs. 10.
We keep in stock, We make to order. We repair and renovate Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, Bags, Holdalls, Sola Straps, and all varieties of TRAVELLERS REQUISITES and LEATHER GOODS.
III.—? ARE OUR GOODS RELIABLE ?
Answer. We have been in existence for 2 years. The business we were doing before COMPARED with the business we are doing now are convincing PROOFS that our goods are RELIABLE. We have received hundreds of TESTIMONIALS and only 7 COMPLAINTS. Please send for Price List.
J. OAKES & Co. 69 Hornby Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 87 1/8 = plus 1/8
2 3/4 cent. Condon ..... 96 = plus 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 104 1/4 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 61 5/8 = plus 1/8
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 31 9/16 = plus 3/16
3 months hence ..... 31 11/16 = plus 3/16
Spot in New York ..... 69 3/8 = plus 1/2
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25.22 1/2 = unchanged
Hollh cheques ..... 20.35 = plus 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4.86 3/4 = — 1/4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 5 pr. ct. = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 7/8 do. = "
4 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 1/2 do. = "
3 months' Gilt Edge Trade Bills 5 3/8 do. = "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/4 do. = "
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 4 1/4 = plus 1/4
7 day market loans ..... 4 3/8 = plus 1/4

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day. There is a good demand but dull and prices per 6s 1 2d lower.
Goat skins offered 1,142 0 0.
Sheep skins offered 1,269 0 0.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 2 3, 4 sellers
WHEAT—Almost for S. R. 1,410,000.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 47 4 1-2 April-May sellers dull
Brown 42 3/4 + 1 4 April-May sellers dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 5/8—1 4 Jan.-Feb. sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Outlook in New York 6 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		Quiet
Manchester		steady
Total sales		6,000
Spot		3,000 + 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 2-3
Held on speculation and for Export		5.0
Imports		10.0
Futures closed		Quiet
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5.46	5.43	5.42
—1	—1	—
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5.41	5.40	5.40
—	—1	—1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
—	—	—
—1	—1	—1
Receipts at U. S. Ports		48,000
Do. for year		13,000
Exports to Great Britain		6,000
Do. do. Continent		41,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10 3-8
Futures, month of March	9.11 — 8
Do. months of July	9.39 — 8

* Declined owing to port receipts running above expectation and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-8
Futures, month of March	9.13—8
Do. months of July	9.34—8
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay or the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21 January.

Cotton	13,076 bales.
Wheat	3,513 cwts.
Linseed	672 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,997 "
Gingellyseed	20,296 "
Poppyseed	32 "
Groundnuts	288 "
Castorseed	8,971 "
Rice	76,901 "
Kyrabellums	324 "
Cottonseed	24,959 "
Mowraseed	4 "
Gram	2,134 "
Jowar	1,000 "
Maize	Nil "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Sterling exchange is rather easier to-day, the Banks having reduced their selling rates by 1 32d. for Telegraphic Transfers and Demand. Mercantile Bills are scarce but no change is made in the Bank's buying rates. Rupee Paper has advanced 1/8 since the opening rates this morning with a moderate business reported in the bazaar.

The Oilseeds markets are quiet, with the exception of Gingellyseed, for which there is a good demand for shipment. For forward delivery of new crops of Linseed and Rapeseed there is nothing doing, as buyers are holding off in view of the good crop reports to hand.

The local cotton market is easier with many sellers for forward delivery at about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lower than ready rates for Oomra descriptions. We hear, however, of little doing as buyers are not keen to operate. In ready cotton also transactions are limited. The settlement of contracts for 25th January delivery is still occupying the chief attention of the trade.

The following are closing rates for shares :—

Petits	Rs. 3,540	Ftb.
Davids	" 439	"
Empress	" 527 1/2	"
Colaba Land	" 1,070	"
Crescents	" 116 1/4	"
Tapty-Valley Railway ...	" 487 1/2	"
Bank of Bombay	" 1,360	"

EXCHANGE.—Tone, quiet.

Bank T. T.	... Rs. 1 1/32.
Bank Demand	... Rs. 1 5/32.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Rs. 1 15/32.
Do. 6 do. do.	... Rs. 1 5/32.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	... 172 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	... 141
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...	... 161
Shanghai 30 do. do.	... 220 1/4
Japan 30 do. do.	... 113 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone Steady, Cash 96 11
1st Settlement, 31st January 96 13
MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	17th	Jan.	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th	Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th	do.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th	Jan.	9 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7-4-6
Rapeseed.—Tone
Brown Cawnpore, Ready... Rs. 7 3 0
Do. Kutni Ready ... ... Rs. 7-2-0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready... ... ... Rs. 10-4-0
Forward April-May... ... Rs. 8-6-0
Castorseed —Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 40-0-0
Forward April-May ... Rs. 35-8-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.
15 per cent. Mixed... ... Rs. 49-0-0
25 " " ... ... Rs. 48 0-0
50 " " ... ... Rs. 47-0-0
Black Nutmeg ... ... Rs. 42-0-0
Wheat.—Tone quiet.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-0.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. S. (Ry. terms) and ..	178	169	.. Ready.
B. Punjab M G	174	167	.. Jan. 25
Comrawattee (description) M.G.	206	200	.. Ready.
Do do	201	198	.. Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	188	182	.. Ready.
Do do	186	182	.. Jan. 25
Khanganam, (M-G) fair staple			
Karanja (M-G) do	203	193	.. Ready.
Akola (M-G) do	203	197	.. Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.)	221	215	.. Ready.
Do do	219	213	.. Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	229	219	.. Ready.
Do do	225	217	.. Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	232	...	230 Mar. 25
Montia (M. G.)	183	173	.. Ready.
Do do	183	173	.. Jan 25.
Bengal, H.G.	173	164	.. Ready.
Do do	172	163	.. Jan. 25
Tamangaum and Poolgaum M-G..	215	209	.. Ready.
Do do	213	207	.. Jan. 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	74,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5.40	5.42	5.41
...	— 1	— 1
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5.40	5.39	6.39
— 1	— 1	— 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5.38	5.38	5.29
— 1	— 1	— 1

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Austria, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 22nd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WHITAKER—DYMOND—December 31, at Trinity Church Jaunpur, by the Rev W. Lachlan Bell Chaplain to H. M.'s Forces, Lucknow, Lieutenant Charles Lionel Whitaker, 19th Infantry, son of Col. C. H. T. Whitaker, M. V. O., to Ethel, daughter of James Dymond, Esq., of Beverley, Yorkshire.

KEMP'S
DIARIES,
ARE NOW IN STOCK.
7 DAYS TO A PAGE
8 Annas each only.
"A most useful publication."
PUBLISHED BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.; High water, 5-53m., 8-17s; Low water, 0-49s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (B.T.)
Skating Rink, Esplanade.
Indo-British Institution, Annual meeting and prize distribution, 5 p.m.

DEATH OF A SOLICITOR.—Mr. Framji D. Bharucha, (II), of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, died in Mayo House on Monday. He had been ailing for sometime past. Known as a good sportsman in Bombay, he owned several horses, notably Cossack, Court Belle, and Balaynisse. He was generally known on the course as "Mr. Finch."

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting of this institution will be held in the School Rooms, at 5 p.m., to-day followed by the distribution of prizes at 5-30 p.m. The Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will preside, and Mrs. Dalfouby will distribute the prizes. Parents, friends and supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

KILLED UNDER AN ENGINE.—On Monday morning, a Hindu cartman working on the over-bridge, now under construction at the Queen's Road, was knocked down and killed by the engine of a passing train. The deceased attempted to cross the line immediately after an up-train had passed. A down train suddenly steamed up and before anything could be done he was run over and killed. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT IN CHURCH-GATE STREET.—Mr. Dadabhai Cooverji, a Parsee, employed as a cashier and accountant in the Sun Fire Insurance Office at Church-Gate Street, reported to the police that an entrance was effected into the office by the breaking of the lock on the front door, and that Rs. 576 in cash and currency notes and cheques for Rs. 2,783 were stolen from the iron safe and a cash box thrown.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotel Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours :—

March	With Sword and Lance ..... Starke
Overture	Norma ..... Bellini
Valse	Les Cloches ..... Waldteufel
Selection	Sullivan's Melodies ..... Sullivan
Polka	In Command ..... Ridgood
Valse	Sobre las Olas ..... Rosas
Egyptian Intermezzo	Zadah ..... Lorraine
Two-Step	Miss Liberty ..... Nicola

THE AMIR AND THE PARSEES.—A meeting of the members of the Zoroastrian Association was held last evening in the hall of the Parsee Benevolent Institution to consider a resolution passed by the Committee of the Association, to the effect that an address of welcome be presented to H. M. the Amir of Kabul, in the name of the Parsee Community, during his visit to the city. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided ; and about forty members were present out of a total of 131 members at present on the rolls of the Association. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, remarked that unanimity in the matter should be the first aim of their proceedings. On the motion of Shamsul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, seconded by Mr. K. R. Kama it was unanimously resolved that an address of welcome be presented to the Amir. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the purpose. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LIFE AND DEATH IN KARACHI.—A fact which should plead with Indians for an amelioration of the conditions under which the lives of their women are led is that the average death-rate is considerably higher among women than among men in spite of the fact that men are so much more exposed to the risk of death by injury or accident. In Karachi in the last official year the death-rate per thousand for men was 56·18 whereas among women it was 62·09 and the figures for the past five years show a higher average among women than among men for each year. The difference is further emphasised by the fact that mortality is lower among Parsis and Christians whose women live under more satisfactory conditions than those of Mahomedans and Hindus. The total number of deaths in Karachi for the year was 63·91, or a rate per mille of 58·85, while the birth-rate was only 53·68. Mortality is highest among the general population in childhood and in the age group of 60 and upwards, but among females up to the age of 44. The infant mortality amounted to 278 deaths per mille, being highest in the Bunder, Market and Old Town Quarters. The mean birth-rate for the last five years is 48·93 per mille and the mean mortality 60·83. Plague is responsible for over one-third of the deaths.—*Sind Gazette.*

MASONRY AND THE GOAT.

The *New York World* says :—Thomas Ryan, twenty-eight years old, who said he lived at No. 161, Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Tombs Court the other day, because "he acted like a goat." He was fined dols. 2 by Magistrate Barlow.

Ryan was initiated on Sunday night into a lodge on the east side, and was required to "ride the goat." In the Hamilton Avenue ferry-house at the Battery early yesterday morning, Ryan threw himself on all fours and announced :

"I'm the goat."

"He made a noise like a goat, your Honour," said Thomas Haywood, "and he ran on his hands and feet at me like a mad bull and butted me in the stomach. Two ferry hands came to my rescue but he bowled them over with his head, making a noise all the time like a billy goat."

Patrolman Murray found Ryan prancing all over the floor of the ferry-house on his hands and knees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Galbraith, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on the 16th February 1907 on appointment to No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain H. L. Pritchard, D. S. O., R. E., has been placed under orders for duty in India and embarks about the 16th February next.

Colonel Moore, 3rd Brahmans, is permitted to retire with effect from 22nd January 1907.

The death is reported of Colonel McSwiney, Colonel on the Staff of Ambala Cavalry Brigade at Ambala, on the 21st January 1907.

AT the Cathedral Calcutta, yesterday, Lieutenant Ayscough, 7th. Rajputs, was married to Miss A. B. Cruickshank, second daughter of Sir William and Lady Cruickshank.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY BANK.

Right to Inspect the Register.

YESTERDAY in the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered judgment on an appeal filed by Sulleman Somjee from a decision given by Mr. Justice Scott in favour of the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Sulleman Sanjee, the plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, appeared for the Bank, the defendant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the question in the appeal was whether the appellant, who was a registered holder of one share of the respondent Bank, had, as such, the right to inspect its register of shareholders. Mr. Justice Scott, by whom the appellant's suit for a declaration of the right and an injunction was heard, had dismissed the claim on the ground that, at the date of the suit, there was no "specific dispute or question depending," in which the appellant was interested, to entitle him to the inspection, but that his sole object was "to cause annoyance to the Bank officials, and particularly to Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who is one of the directors." Before the Appeal Court, as it was before Mr. Justice Scott, the appellant's case had been put upon the ground of a common-law right possessed by every member of a corporate body. According to section 4 of Act 77 of 1876, the respondent Bank is a body corporated, possessing and enjoying "all the rights, powers, and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate subject nevertheless to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank." By section 22, "the proprietors and share-holders for the time being and no other persons" shall be members of the corporate body constituted by the Act. It was not disputed before the Appeal Court, as it was not disputed before Mr. Justice Scott, that every member of a coporation has the right under common law to inspect its book and records. And such right does not cease merely because a corporation is created by a statute, which does not confer the right unless the statute expressly excludes it. The question this court had to decide was, whether the right is absolute or qualified; and if it is a qualified right, what are its limitations and qualifications. For the respondent Bank, it was argued before this court that the right is limited to cases where inspection is necessary as being incidental to some suit or proceeding pending in a court. On the other hand, for the appellant, the contention was that every member of a corporation is entitled to inspect the register of its members for the purpose of exercising the rights which are conferred upon him by the Act of its constitution.

That the right exists is clear from Gery vs. Hopkins (7 Mad 129) and Rex vs. the Fraternity of Hostmen (2 Str. Rep. 1223) and the King vs. Merchant Tailors' Co (2 B. and Ad. 115.) In the case of Rex, vs. Fraternity of Hostmen must be taken to have decided that a member of a corporation has, as such, the right to inspect any of its books provided he has a definite object or specified purpose in which he is interested and provided also that an inspection of the book, which he requires, is necessary for that purpose.

The ratio of the decision in that case is that a member of a corporation, as such is entitled to the inspection of any of its documents if he satisfies the court that he is seeking inspection not from mere idle curiosity, or for some speculative purpose, but that he had some reasonable and definite object, in which he is interested, and for which the inspection is required, whether that definite object concerns or not any subject then actually in controversy or discussion. That was the principle his lordship gathered from Rex vs. The Fraternity of Hostmen.

The same principle followed, in his lordship's opinion, from Rex vs. The Merchant Tailors' Co., which the learned judge closely examined for the purpose of ascertaining the rule of law to be deduced from it. His lordship also examined other cases for the same purpose. The English authorities above referred to, as to the common law right of a member of a corporation to inspect its books and records, had been considered and followed by the Courts in the United States of America. His lordship examined the American cases also,

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar also cited in re Burton 31 L. J., Q. B., 62, the case of Rex vs. the Merchant Tailors' Company, referred to by Compton J; the judgment of the Court of Appeal delivered by Lindley L. J. in Mutter vs. Eastern and Midlands Railway Company, 38 Ch. D. p. 92 ; and the authority of The King vs. Merchant Tailors' Company, on which Mr. Justice Scott had relied in his judgment.

Proceeding, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked, that in his opinion the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott had taken a somewhat narrow view of the Common Law right of a member of a Corporation to inspect any of its books, documents, or records. Mr. Justice Scott seemed to think that there was no such right unless "such inspection was necessary with reference to some specific dispute or question, depending, in which the parties applying were interested. The judgement in Rex vs. the Merchant Tailors' Company, which was generally cited as a leading authority on the subject, did not warrant this view. According to it, all that was necessary, was, that there must be a proper occasion made out, some definite object proved, in which the party applying was interested ; in such case the party would be allowed inspection only of such book, document, or record of the Corporation, as was required for such particular occasion or object. Quoting Taylor on Evidence, Ed. 1905, p. 1088, para, 1495 Mr. Justice Chandavarkar continued that such being the principle, the Court had to consider whether the appellant's claim to be allowed to inspect the register of shareholders of the Bank was such as to fall within this view. The object specified in his plaint was that "having observed irregularities in the management of the Bank, in the election of the directors, in the advancing of large sums of money to its directors, and in other matters relating to the Bank, he desired the inspection "so as to enable him to communicate with the other shareholders, and if possible, obtain their assent to certain proposed resolutions for the better management of the affairs of the Bank, and for the removal of some of the existing directors, which he intended to bring before a general meeting of the shareholders." This object, so far as it went, was specific and definite.

Though the appellant did not belong to the class of shareholders entitled, under the provisions of Act XI of 1876, to vote at any of the meetings of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank ; yet, he had the right under the Act to attend and speak at those meetings. Under Section 50, any ten or more proprietors or shareholders, holding stock or shares to the aggregate amount of Rs. 50,000, could call a special meeting, upon giving 15 day's previous notice, and on stating the purpose for which such meeting was conserned. Appellant could be one of such ten or more. He could not convene such meeting until he had got the inspection of the shareholders' register and so forth. Had he sought inspection of some other books or records with an object of a speculatiive character, or to fish out information without any definite and reasonable purpose he would have been out of Court. As he had stated in his evidence, he wanted nine instead of the seven directors in the Bank, nine being the full number permitted by the Act. This was a legitimase object as specific and definite as any object could be : he could not attain it, but with the co-operation of the other shareholders : he could not secure such co-operation without knowing them by means of the proposed inspection.

It was but reasonable that a shareholder of such a concern should desire from time to time to consult other shareholders, and discuss with them the affairs of the Bank for the purpose of taking concerted action, when necessary, apart from any question of any alleged irregularity existing in the management of the Bank. It was to his interest, as it was to theirs, that they should consult one another, and keep themselves in much, affecting the Bank's affairs. The Bank could not lose by such consultation or discussion or co-operation, unless the inspection was sought for some fraudulent purpose, or some purpose prejudicial to the Bank. It was not suggested by the Bank, that any harm would be done, or prejudice to their or to the shareholders' interests caused, if the appellant was allowed to inspect the register. On the other haud, Justice Scott had found that the inconvenience of allowing inspection and copying of the share-register, or of furnishing a copy of it, was not serious. Still, the learned Judge disallowed the appellants right of inspection on the ground that there was no specific dispute or question, in which the appellant was interested "bona fide." But according to the correct principle of the Common Law right of inspection of a corporator the object of the appellant, set forth in his claim and Deposition, was sufficient to fall within the principle of permitting him the inspection. No doubt a suggestion was made before Mr. Justice Scott that appellants' object was not honest ; by means of the inspection, he wanted to cause annoyance to the Bank officials ; particularly to Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, one of the directors. Mr. Justice Scott had held this suggestion proved by the cross-examination of the appellant : but the evidence as to it was so meagre that it could not be treated as more than a mere suggestion or suspicion. And even had some indirect motive of the kind suggested, it could not affect his legal rights, if he had made out that right independently of the motive. (Pender vs Lushington, 6 Ch. D. 70.) And in the opinion of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, he had made out the right. Whether the appellant was right or not in complaining vaguely, in his letter of the 5th July 1906 to the respondent Bank, of irregularities, he had stated his express purpose to be to communicate with the shareholders, and take concerted action : therefore, he wanted the inspection. What was there unreasonable in this request ? Why was he to point out what the irregularities were ? He had stated in his demand his immediate purpose. Here was sufficient statement to the Bank officials of the object for the inspection ; there was an improper refusal on the Bank's part. It had been contended for the Bank that the appellant should have applied for a "mandamus," which would have been his proper remedy. But according to Spear J. in Cincinnata Valkiliati Co. vs. Hoffmeister, 62 Ohio st, 189, the Ohio Supreme Court had considered such a contention. For these reasons, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was of opinion, that the decree appealed from should be reversed ; the claim of the appellant allowed with costs, both of the Suit, and the appeal.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR A LIBEL.

In the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar continued the hearing of an appeal in the case of William G. Whyte, against F. H. de Brito, filed by the plaintiff and appellant, Mr. Whyte, from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell given on the 13th August last. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for Mr. Whyte, the plantiff and appellant ; and Mr. Jinnah and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Raghavayd, Bhimjee, and Nagindas, appeared for the defendant and respondent, Mr. Brito.

Mr. Inverarity continued his remarks to the Court on behalf of the appellant. He urged that the judge in the lower Court should have held that, on the 27th February 1905, the plaintiff borrowed from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as a personal loan, repayable on the 27th March 1905, that a promissory note was passed by the plaintiff on the 27th February 1905, and that the sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid to the plaintiff by a cheque drawn in favour of "W. G. Whyte, Esq., or bearer." It was urged that Mr. Justice Russell should have held that the defendant had been repaid the all amount of the promissory note. The Judge had erred in holding that Rs. 500 were paid by the plaintiff on the 19th April 1905 and should have held that the said sum was paid on or about the 10th April : also in having thrown upon the plaintiff the *onus* of proving the fraud alleged in the plaint. The Judge should have granted the application of counsel for the plaintiff, after his examination and Cross-Examination were over, to be allowed to close the case for the plaintiff and to bring evidence in rebuttal, after the defendant had first led his evidence to prove those allegations. The Judge, it was further argued, erred after this case was two days at hearing, in ordering, to the plaintiff's prejudice, his witnesses—Mr. Glade and his firm's clerks, to give a roving inspection to the defendant and his attorneys of all books, papers, accounts, etc., relating to the defendant's accounts with Messrs. Glade and Co. and with the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company. The Judge had also erred in allowing the defendant, from time to time during the hearing, to set up a new and inconsistent case altogether, on several points from that set forth in the pleadings. The Judge had assumed several things in his judgment, about which there was either no evidence, or upon which the plaintiff or his witnesses were not cross-examined, or which were not even suggested by the defendant or his counsel. Continuing his arguments, Mr. Inverarity said that the learned Judge who decided the case seemed to think that the appellant had done something very wrong in having concealed from the respondent the fact of the loan for Rs. 2,000 having been required for his father-in-law Mr. Craig. There was nothing wrong in it, said Mr. Inverarity ; in fact, hardly any importance was attachable to this incident. The whole question was whether it was a loan to the appellant, or a payment to the Company. The learned Judge of the Lower Court had practically put the burden of proof on the appellant. Commenting on the part of the judgment in which the Judge referred to Mr. Taleyarkhan's application made at the hearing of the suit for permission to close his case after the plaintiff's (appellant's) evidence was recorded, with liberty to call evidence in rebuttal, if necessary, after the defendant had laid his case before the Court, Mr Inverarity said that Mr. Taleyarkhan, who had conducted the case in the Lower Court exceedingly well, to his (Mr. Inverarity's) entire satisfaction, had adopted the right course in following the procedure he had done. In a case like this, he could not have merely formally proved the libel.

Counsel submitted to the learned Judges of the Appeal Court, that this was a case for exemplary damages and costs, especially as the respondent had substantially accused the appellant of his having committed criminal breach of trust of the money belonging to the Madgeburg Insurance Company, of which appellant was the Manager under Glade and Co.

After some further arguments the hearing was adjourned,

WILL OF A PARSEE LADY.

In the High Court yesterday their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr, Justice M. P. Khareghat disposed of, in appeal, the application for Probate of a will of a Parsee lady named Pirozbai. The appellant in this suit was one Hormusji Shapurji, the son and executor of Shapurji Edulji, and the respondents were Khushrobai Nasrwanji, Bherwanji Khan, and others. Mr. Lallubhai Ashram Shah appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Messrs H. C. Koyaji and A. P. Mehta. The original suit was decided by Mr. W. Baker, the District Judge of Surat who granted letters of administration to the First Respondent.

The appellant is the son of Shapurji Edulji who was named as executor in a document propounded as the will of the deceased.

Shapurji Edulji presented an application for grant of Probate to him, but owing to the very unfortunate delay in the disposal of the application, Shapurji Edulji died before the Court came to any decision. Consequently, even if the will was proved, no grant of Probate could be made, But Hormasji Shapurji, the appellant, claims letters of administration with the will annexed, and if the will be proved it is conceded before their Lordships that he would be entitled to that order.

Their Lordships remarked :—"Our object now must be to make such an order as will enable the District Court to take the whole matter into consideration, and determine first whether or not the alliged will is proved, and then to determine to whom letters of administration with the will annexed, or letters of administration on intestacy, as the case may be, should be granted."

Accordingly Their Lordships reversed the decree of the District Court and sent back the case in order that the application for the letters of administration may be heard together with the application of Hormusji Shapurji for letters of administration with the will annexed, and order that the costs of this appeal and of the proceedings in this matter up to the present time, be dealt with by the District Judge."

THE KHETWADI STABLES.

IN the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, have decided an appeal preferred by the Board of City Improvement Trust against a decision of the Tribunal of Appeal, who had awarded to the plaintiffs, Kashinath Gharuji Padval and others, Rs. 12,630 for property acquired by the Trust, situate in Khetwadi, and consisting of 600 square yards of land, on which were buffalo stables. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the appellants, the trustees : Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the respondent Padval. Mr. Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, with Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the respondents Nos. 2 and 3. The Hon'ble Mr. R. Scott, Advocate General, with the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government. The learned Chief Justice said that it was desirable in the public interest that a settled principle of valuation should, as far as circumstances permitted, be observed in cases arising under the Trust Act of 1898. Apparently, there was a departure here : the judgment of the Tribunal gave no adequate explanation of it. Moreover, the Judges were informed that on an application to the Tribunal for a certificate that the plaintiffs' (*viz.* Kashinath G. Padval and others,) was a fit case for appeal, the necessity for such a principle was recognised by the members of the Tribunal, and an application for review was granted. Having regard to these facts, and to the error as to the number of years' purchase, the case was sent back to the Tribunal for reconsideration.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM UNDER AN AGREEMENT.

HIS Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, disposed of a suit instituted by plaintiff Munshi Abdul Rahiman, against the defendant Abdul Hussain Jafer, to recover a sum of Rs. 750, being the amount payable by the Defendant, under an agreement, dated 30th May 1906. Mr. Thakurdas A. Chaudy appeared for the Plaintiff, the Defendant being represented by Mr. Cavasji Sahna.

The latter, on behalf of his client, contended that the suit was for specific performance of an agreement and was therefore not within the juris iction of the Court. He denied the claim of the plaintiff for Rs. 700 for breach of contract. The suit, as framed, was not maintainable and that the plaintiff's remedy was for damages on ascertaining the loss. If the parties had gone to the High Court, their claim would have been for a specific performance of the contract, and not a suit for Rs. 700.

After hearing both vakils and reviewing the evidence at length the learned Judge held that the suit was not maintainable. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

ON Friday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the employ of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of re-laying the Tramway Track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money, to wit, Rs. 3,654-8, Rs. 5,701 and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Reginald Tyler, re-examined by Mr. Weldon, said the distribution journal was made up monthly. He made a mistake when he said before that it was made up weekly. Witness had himself no dealings with outside contractors. He knew their names from the bills, but did not know them personally. There was no method of fixing the price of the work until the witness came out. It was for the purpose of fixing the prices that he had come out. He did not think that the Company had accepted his figures. The Tramway Company had to certify to his figures, but they did not do so. The witness gave the accused a character some time in June before he found out these defalcations. The witness took measurements himself when the work was completed. That was in July. Witness had an occasion to speak to the accused about chits for metals in July. The accused smiled and said he did not know where the chits had gone to. Mr. De Fotrastopped coming to the works in April. He went to Calcutta and died in a hospital there. It would be quite possible for a person in charge of outside work to find out by measurement the amount of material used Apart, from ascertaining from sectional officers the accused could find out the amount of material supplied, because one chit represented one cart. The bulk of the work was going on in the Fort; only one section of about 200 yards was taken up outside the Fort and that was at Parel.

In answer to the court, the witness said the Tramway Company did not certify to his figures, because the managing director of the Company told the witness that he had no instructions from the London office to do so and that the charges were excessive. The representative of the Tramway Company did not repeatedly write for the accounts ; he asked for the pay roll.

Mr. Mor shwar Jagannath Date, examined by Mr. Weldon, said the accused employed him in March last as a sectional officer on construction work between the Crawford Market and the Victoria Terminus. He had instructions from the accused that if any material was required for the line he had to ask him (the accused) only. He did not check the material. They excavated the track to the depth of eighteen inches, and as a rule they stuck to that depth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said he had received typed instructions from the accused. The papers containing the instructions were taken away after the completion of the work. Mr. Tyler used to come on the line very seldom, every two or three days or once a week.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till Saturday.

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

YESTERDAY, at the Magazon Police Court, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Frank J. Price, a foreman in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas was charged at the instance of Joseph Moniz, with assault. Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Crage, pleader, for the accused. The complaint was that the parties lived in the Diamond Jubilee Building, Mazagon, the complainant on the ground-floor and the accused on the third floor. On the 12th instant the complainant was standing on the verandah at 11 p.m., when somebody spat from an upper-floor. It fell on his face. Next morning when the complainant was speaking on the subject to the *Mallee*. The accused came up to him at the time and asked him why he was abusing him. The accused called him a "Municipal Sweeper," while the complainant retaliated by calling him an iron-breaker. Upon this the accused gave him a black-eye. Complainant's wife interfered, and the accused pushed her aside. The accused's plea was that he was abused and he remonstrated with the complainant for it. He denied the allegation that he gave him a black-eye. The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused upon the evidence and fined him Rs. 20.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN., 23, 1907.

INDIAN INSECT PESTS.

DURING the past few years the Agricultural Department has exhibited an unwonted but pleasing energy in its work in many directions, both in the way of appointing specialists to advise on the many problems of botanical and entomological importance from an economic point of view, and to control the work that is being done at the various experimental farms which have been established. It is, no doubt, a somewhat difficult matter to bring the enormous value of the work, that is being done, prominently before the eyes of the public and help those, who are not behind the scenes, to realise its searching investigations. Whether all the methods of scientific experiment are well timed or likely to lead to any practical results, may be a matter of considerable doubt, but that is not the question we are discussing here. At the moment we have a much more pleasant task before us, and a most practical proof of the genuine utility of the labours of the department and of the specialists who guide its work, in the form of a convenient little book by Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, dealing with the various insect pests which ravage the country's crops. In making this store of valuable information available to the general public at so nominal a cost as Rs. 1-8, which must be far below that of production, we have further proof of the Department realising that the value of its work can be put to better uses than the preparation of voluminous reports, from which it is a laborious process to sift the practical points. Here, however, we find a vast amount of information distilled into a concise form and put forward in a simple fashion that can be understood by anyone. The author starts by explaining what creatures are insects in the strict and proper sense of the word, concisely stating the main characteristics of the class and detailing the points of their remarkable metamorphoses which separate them from such creatures as spiders, centipedes and scorpions that might be mistaken for insects by the ordinary observer. He then proceeds to explain the general outline of the life-history and habits of several common and easily recognised orders, inevitably expressing the impossibility of any generalisations as so many groups are aberrant sections of the various orders, often including those insects that are of the greatest economic importance. As pests insects are not, of course, in any way confined to the perfect (imago) or winged state and it is more often than not that the larval or caterpillar stage is the destructive one. In which stages, and by what means, insects tide over the period from one brood or one season of apparent abundance to another, is shortly touched upon, along with such matters as protective mimicry and cryptic colouration, but such details as the distinction between "Batesian" and "Mullerian" mimicry seem somewhat out of place in a work of this kind. The last chapter of this first part is devoted to a brief resume of the classification and nomenclature of insects, starting with the rather startling statement that the seven large orders are easily distinguished although it is admitted that some knowledge of their distinctions throughout their life-history is necessary. This may be so in the case of the trained scientist with a large reference library and collections for comparison but, considering the minuteness of the majority of insects, which the author admits is usually less than a quarter of an inch, this readiness of recognition can hardly be expected of the class of readers for whom the book is intended. Who, for instance, is going to recognise a scale insect, an aphis, a cicada and a mango-hopper as belonging to, and forming by themselves, one section of the Hemiptera or Bugs from the description that the bugs as an order have sucking mouth-parts, no metramorphosis and in the imago have their wings overlapping and not meeting in a straight line? Again, after defining the English term "hopper" as "the young (nymph) of a locust or grasshopper", the beginner is naturally led to conclude that the mango-hopper belongs to the same order.

The difficulties of scientific nomenclature are referred to and we are told that "it is as easy to learn about the Bombay Locust as it is about *Acridium Succinctum*, L." but it must be remembered that it is first essential that the reader should understand what is meant by the "Bombay Locust" in order to be able to distinguish it from other locusts. At the same time we are told that "to avoid confusion and to assist reference" the author has "put as a footnote the register numbers of the official collection," but no mention is made as to where that official collection is located and how access to it may be obtained. In the limited space available it was no doubt impossible even to outline the insects and their several groups, but when we come to the second and third parts of the book, dealing with preventive and remedial measures and with the more important insects that are injurious to crops, which together rightly comprise nearly two-thirds of the volume, we arrive at the really practical part, as the earlier portion is essentially introductory. Both these parts are crammed full of concise references to the destructive pests of Indian crops and their remedies so far as present investigations have been able to follow them out. As the education and intelligence—if we admit that the two can develop together—of the Indian landowner or cultivator progresses, it is to be sincerely hoped that at any rate extracts from this section will be printed and made available in the various vernaculars. That the book was, within a month of its publication, already attracting the attention of the public, is shown by the fact that a correspondent observed a copy of it under the arm of an evidently educated Hindu gentleman in the streets of an up-country town, while we know of many who would gladly avail themselves of its stores of valuable information if it were only obtainable in their language. At the same time the author would probably be the first to admit that it is open to a number of improvements in detail, and in this connection we would suggest one of them might be that in addition to figuring a not very intelligible representation of a spraying machine and its construction, the public might be informed where such a machine can be obtained. It is very pleasant to know that "the machine is made of tin and wood, costing (Government, we presume) under two rupees to prepare," but it would be infinitely more satisfactory if Government were able to announce that such machines could be obtained from one of their establishments at this price. The third part treats in greater detail of the more important insects that injuriously affect the various leading crops and, like the earlier part is interspersed with mostly clear and accurate figures of the insects, often in the different stages of their development from the egg to the *imagine* or winged form; but the reader is unfortunately left to draw his own deductions entirely as to which of the seven orders each individual dealt with belongs, while, to give one instance out of many, the use of such popular nomenclature as the "Sugarcane Fly" for a member of the Hemiptera, and reference to the fact that "this fly is not difficult to recognise" is misleading and confusing to the beginner in practical entomology as it naturally leads him to the assumption that the insect is a fly and not a bug. Near the end of this part we suddenly depart from the crop pests and find a few pages devoted to those insects that attack cattle, but, from the cursory way this subject is dealt with, it is evident the author has given little attention to this question. Finally we have some notes on beneficial insects, a section that is no doubt capable of considerable development as further information is accumulated.

The appendices, giving details of insecticides etc., and of recognised methods of making collections, are quite practical, and in the latter we are entirely at one with the author in the expression of his views about the universal concentration of the energies of collectors on a few favourite orders of insects, such as butterflies, that attract the public eye, to the exclusion of those orders that are of far greater importance, from an economic point of view though of more insignificant appearance, such as the beetles, bugs and flies. Full stress too is laid on the vastly greater value of real field work and on the record of life-history as compared with mere collections of *imagines* in a cabinet for todying friends to admire and praise. The book ends with a good general index and a list of plants with references to the text, including English and vernacular names, but it is a pity there is no mention throughout the book of any names by which the various insects are known in the vernaculars. The numerous illustrations, as we have said, are clear and well reproduced, but most of them are evidently drawn or photographed from cabinet specimens in exceedingly unlike attitudes. As an instance of this we will only mention the representations of a male and female mosquito on page 43. The positions of the head, body, wings and legs are essentially those of the specimen that is impaled on a pin, while the fact that the figure is an enlarged diagram of the insects is still more likely to confuse any one who has not been accustomed to studying specimens under a lens. The author informs us with regard to the figures that "where no magnification is mentioned and no hair line occurs, the figure is the natural size," but in several instances this detail is overlooked" especially in the case of those that include a representation of the smaller insects in natural size and parts of the same considerably magnified. These comments are not made with a view to pointing out faults in the book, for the matters are too minor to warrant such a word, and no publication, especially of this nature, can hope to be perfect in all details when first handed over to the printer, and we have every expectation that further editions will soon be called for. We heartily congratulate the author and all others concerned on the production of a very useful book.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS. THE Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department is a brief document but it shows that satisfactory progress has been made. The net outlay during the past year was close on four lakhs of rupees, which raised the expenditure on capital account to Rs. 1,43,62,362. On the construction of the Central telegraph line only a small sum was expended, but probably enough for immediate requirements. The earnings of the year were Rs. 16,66,232, a slight falling off of the year, but the expenditure decreased by close upon two lakhs. The net result was a profit of Rs. 7,74,868 for the year, a considerable improvement on the results of the previous twelve months notwithstanding the reduction in telegraph rates. It is satisfactory to find that there were no interruptions to traffic between Karachi and Teheran, though between Teheran and London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for an aggregate of 21 days 8 hours and 53 minutes. This was due, in the main, to revolutionary disturbances in Russia. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople, lasting 41 days 4 hours and 5 minutes. Still the total last year was 65 days 1 hour and 55 minutes. Accuracy in transmission is a strong point with the Indo-European line and the percentage of errors against words in the past twelve months was ·07 per cent. The number received for investigation amounted to 203, being more than the total of the previous year, but of these 86 were not admitted by the administrations concerned and, of the remaining 117, the Indian Department was only responsible for thirteen. Of the Persian Gulf Section the total length of the various cables on 31st March 1906 was 1950·799 knots, as against 1950·757 knots in the former year, the increase being due to repairs and diversion of Karachi harbour cables. Three faults occurred during the year, and two continued into this from the previous year, making a total of five faults. Two were due to teredo, one to corrosion of guards, and one to manufacture. The other remains for further development before removal. There were two interruptions on the Bushire-Manora cables, aggregating 2 days 2 hours 59 minutes, but as an alternative cable on the Mekran Coast land line was available, through communication was not interrupted. The Fao-Bushire cable was interrupted for 22 hours and 5 minutes. The expenditure of cable for repairs and renewals amounted to 18·839 knots, the lengths recovered at sea being 15·341 knots, which were only fit for stripping for core. Included among the new works of the Department is the completion of the line from Kashan to the Eastern frontier of Persia—which was commenced on the 2nd December 1902—through Yezd, Anar, Kerman and Bam to a point twenty-five miles distant from Kashan. Beyond this a single-wire line has been constructed to form a connection with the Indian line from Quetta to Robat and is 211 miles long. The construction of a line from Karachi to Panjgur was commenced on 14th September 1905 and 170 miles had been completed at the end of the official year. The line will be continued to meet the Central Persia line at a point near Robat.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS. THE statement that Mr. P. R. Cadell, Collector of Customs in Bombay, is to be removed from his post and appointed Private Secretary to Lord Lamington, is commented upon by the mercantile community with disapproval. Mr. Cadell has served as Collector of Customs now for the past two years and, since the time of its creation, has been head of the Imperial Customs service in Bombay. He has gained the confidence of the merchants, who now openly protest against his removal—even temporarily—from a position to which they attach so much importance. They point out that when the service was constituted it was clearly laid down that the service was to be under the direct control of the Government of India, all questions affecting the appointment, leave, transfer and so forth of officers were to be dealt with by that Government. No officer without experience of Bombay can efficiently administer its Customs, and we are assured that although there are several Civil Servants capable of officiating as Private Secretary, there is none who can satisfactorily discharge the duties of Collector of Customs in this port. It was laid down when the Imperial Customs Service was formed that Collectors of Customs appointed from the Indian Civil Service would be permitted to revert to their own provinces at any time; "but such permission will be withheld in cases when it would cause too rapid a change in the Customs *personnel*." Moreover "at least four years" was mentioned as the period that members of the Civil Service would be required to remain in the department. To remove Mr. Cadell then, even at his own request, would be a distinct breach of faith with Commercial Bombay. Whether the present Collector desires the change or not, does not matter. It is clearly a case in which the Government of India should adhere to its own rules by refusing to permit him to return to the Provincial Service in any capacity for several years to come, and secondly because a too rapid change in the Customs *personnel* would be the inevitable result.

COMING MOTOR RACING. DESPITE the oft made assertion that motor-racing is a thing of the past, the present year promises an excellent programme in this respect; in fact it almost looks like a revival of motor-racing. There are the Italian, Herkomer and Sicilian races, while a new race, which promises to be of as much importance as the Gordon Bennett Cup race, is to be over the Taunus Course on June 14 for the German Emperor's cup. As entries closed on December 31, it is possible to judge to what extent different nations now consider racing essential for progress. Out of the ninety two entries, thirty-two are German, twenty-one French and nineteen Italian, while only two English firms, the Daimler and the Napier are represented. Besides this event preparations are being keenly pushed on in France in anticipation of the Government's attitude towards the Grand Prix, while of far greater importance will be the Paris-Madrid trials early in May. Several important modifications are embodied in the new regulations for the Tourist Trophy. The fuel limitation of one gallon of petrol for every twenty-five miles, of course, is still maintained, but the specific gravity of the petrol to be provided is approximated more nearly to that actually sold for ordinary use. The minimum load, moreover, to be carried by the chassis, originally 950lb. and last year 1,125lb., is now increased to 1,400lbs. To avoid the contretemps which occurred in last year's race when a car was disqualified through a sandbag smashing the floor boards and falling out, ballast has now to consist of 140lbs. of lead carried on the back seats. One new proviso now insists that the body shall be detachable without interference with electrical fittings or pipe connections; another one now states that the car must not only be able to mount on low gear a hill of 1 in 6, but must also be able to be started thereon. Perhaps, however, the regulation which will occasion most opposition is the drastic one restricting practice. No competitor whether on his own car or any other car, is to be allowed to drive, or be driven, upon the course except between dawn and 7.30 a.m. on the fourteen days previous to the week of the event, under penalty of a £20 fine and of disqualification for a second offence.

His Excellency Lord Lamington the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, C.I.E., I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, left for Calcutta from the Victoria Terminus last night.

MR. NITYA GOPAL MOOKERJI, Bengal Sericulturist, is dead.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage takes place at Mahim on February 2, at five o'clock, when the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton has promised to preside.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Accession of His Majesty the King Emperor of India, all the Government as well as the merchant vessels in harbour and docks were decorated with flags and bunting.

THE Balloting in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. Donald N. Graham of the firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

NEWS has reached us that it is improbable that Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, will return to Bombay on the expiry of his leave in April week. It appears that he has obtained an extension of six months' leave, on the expiry of which he will return and take up the office of Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

A HIGHWAYS BILL is being introduced in Burma. They evidently want such a measure badly, for we are told that the damage caused to carts and bullocks by reason of the bad roads and heavy loads is such that both become useless after a single long journey, and that the bullocks are sent to the slaughter house and the carts used for firewood.

MESSRS. G. A. NATESAN AND Co., publishers, Esplanade, Madras, with commendable enterprise have just issued a handy volume entitled "The Calcutta Congress and Conferences." The publication contains the Presidential and Inaugural Addresses delivered at the recent Calcutta Congress, the Industrial Exhibition, the Bharat-Dharma-Mahamandal, and the Social, Industrial, Temperance, Ladies' Theistic and Mahomedan Educational Conferences. The full text of Resolutions passed at the Congress and Conferences has been printed as an appendix; the speeches of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, Mr. Gokhale, Nawab Atikulla of Dacca, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, etc., and the debate on the Boycott Resolution, form another Appendix. The publication is priced at As. 12, but is offered free to subscribers of the *Indian Review*. Messrs. Natesan desire us to announce that they will publish shortly a companion volume containing the full text of all the papers read at the Industrial Conference.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DEAR NEW YEAR'S MONEY.

Lancashire Mill Building Craze.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Nearly everyone in the City is delighted with the prospect of good business during the year upon which we enter. Trade is almost booming, and that is saying a good deal considering the burden of the high Bank rate. The Stock Exchange—can by no means be said to be booming, but its members feel that it must be affected sooner or later by the environment of prosperity. As in trade, so in the Stock Exchange, it is an exceedingly healthy sign that markets keep sound despite the money burden, while light-hearted speculation bursts forth now and again as an indication of the existence of plenty of spirit. There is little hope that the burden of dear money can be removed, that the Bank rate can be reduced, for some time to come. At the beginning of the year there is always relief from the pressure that has existed at the end of the preceding year, but it certainly looks as if real relief will be much more tardy in its arrival in 1907 than is usually the case. In spite of the heavy distribution of funds by dividend payments and in other ways usual at this season, the Bank of England will be able to maintain almost uninterrupted control of the market, by reason of the maturity of bills upon which the market borrowed from the Bank, into this month. And it is likely to exercise that control in keeping rates up while the foreign demand for gold still threatens from so many quarters. The metal is flowing in, it is true, but the counterbalance of demand dissipates all hope of immediate ease.

The quarter whence arises the most uncertainty as to a gold demand is New York, and the American market is the only one which shows any sign of unhealthiness in the Stock Exchange. The state of affairs was fully indicated at the last settlement of the year, when 14 per cent. was paid by some for the privilege of carrying over shares which they had bought, and for which they did not desire to pay; while others could not carry over at all, with the result that the shares had to be sold. Forced liquidation is prevalent in New York too; and yet such is the prosperity of the United States, and such is the wealth of the magnates, that it is by no means certain that prices, will be allowed to fall far. One theory held by good authorities here is that the magnates have not yet been able to unload on the public all the shares they wish to unload, in spite of the bait of rising prices; that they will make yet another effort, by raising prices higher in the New Year, to accomplish their aim; that if they do not succeed, there may then be another rich man's panic; and that if they do succeed, then they will have no further reason for supporting prices. Thus, according to this theory, we are to have another American rise, in which it will be delightful to participate—for those who get out in time. It might be wiser not to assist the magnates in carrying out the policy which this theory attributes to them, in view of the risk of being left. It is a case of Heaven help the hind-most. By the way, what has become of Mr. Lawson of frenzied finance fame?

By the death of Mr. A. J. Cassatt the Pennsylvania Railroad loses a president who had devoted forty-five years of his life to the service of the company and had done as much as any man to develope the system and bring it to its present state of efficiency, which has led to its being described as the London and North-Western of America. When he became president in June 1899, having gradually risen from a comparatively humble position, into which he entered in 1861, the Pennsylvania owned, leased, and operated 2,803 miles of railroad, whereas it now totals nearer 4,000 miles, while the net earnings have risen from $11,287,902 to about $30,000,000. Mr. Cassatt was the only president of an important American railroad who was a trained railway engineer, and he attached more than usual importance to the excellence of the rolling stock, which surpasses that of any other railroad in the States. But while in this respect the Pennsylvania holds premier position, its freight charges have been high compared with other systems, particularly those controlled by Mr. J. J. Hill, who is essentially a financier and devotes himself to the commercial side of the undertaking. He too, it appears, is about to be lost to the railroad world, as he contemplates retirement at the end of this new half year. In recent years he has been, perhaps, the most prominent figure in railroad finance—many a mighty scheme being evolved from his master mind. Especially as Mr. Hill will be succeeded in the presidency of the Great Northern Railroad by his son, it is to be presumed that his retirement from active office will not necessarily mean the removal of his great influence from the sphere of railroad finance.

An American paper, in referring to the extraordinary increase of cotton mills and weaving sheds in Lancashire, speaks with some apprehension of the probable effect on British and especially on American manufacturers: "There are many marks which indicate that the present mill building craze is a repetition of the mania of 1870-1876. New mills sprang up everywhere and for a few years prospered. Dividends were paid to the stockholders and the sea appeared smooth. But the inevitable reaction set in and the market was twenty years in recovering. Trade dropped off and many of the mushroom mills went into the hands of the receivers." It is well at times of genial sociability to change the note occasionally, and here is something to qualify the jollity in the cotton trade.

The situation in the colonial wool trade has not undergone any material change during the last few weeks. The year is closing with firm prices for both wool and tops. In merinos the feature is the cheapness of the best class of tops compared with medium and ordinary sorts. Whilst a top of 70's quality can still be purchased at about 27½d., an ordinary 60's cannot be obtained under 25½d. This slight difference of 2d. per pound shows what a factor cheapness is in producing a demand for goods. As to cross-breds, all qualities remain on a high level of values owing to the scarcity of the raw material. In Australia wools of this class are grown principally in the coast districts, where shearing has been greatly delayed by the weather. But liberal supplies will soon begin to arrive from Australia, New Zealand, and South America, and it will be interesting to see whether the large consumption now taking place will be sufficient to maintain prices when the bulk of the new clip begins to arrive. Before the holidays commenced about 856,000 bales had been offered in the Australian markets, and no fewer than 805,000 bales sold, or about 94 per cent. This shows that growers were well satisfied with the prices offered. If an estimate of 1,700,000 bales for this year's Australian shipments prove to be near the mark, it will be seen that about half the clip has already been marked in Adelaide, Geelong, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. During the holidays in Australia proper about 20,000 bales will be offered in Tasmania. In the meantime arrivals in London are on a big scale, and with a 6 per cent. Bank rate it will not be surprising if some holders of merinos are anxious to realise.

In the China mail reports from Shangai, Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write that the dispute between the native merchants and the piece-goods men's guild with regard to terms of payment has been settled upon a basis more or less satisfactory to both sides and business between natives has been resumed once more. The market for imported piece-goods continued generally quiet, but according to Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co., the auctions seemed likely to benefit by the disagreement between the merchants and local dealers, and the recent prices at auction showed a steady improvement for most of the staple makes of cotton goods. Anxiety as to the position of some of the houses importing Indian yarns is mentioned, but no particulars had been made public, and the market appeared to be steadying up a little, especially for No. 10's, which were wanted for Szechuen. The Yangtse was falling rapidly, and though much temporary distress had undoubtedly been occasioned by the floods in various districts their fertilising influence upon the country will be great.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Meeting at Calcutta.

THE members of the Ganges Bridge Committee assembled on Friday morning, at the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to receive the opinions of the Calcutta public on the most suitable site for the erection of a bridge across the Ganges, north of Calcutta, with the object of affording the metre gauge systems north of that river direct access to the country to the south. This question has been for sometime under the consideration of the Government and two proposals were discussed, namely (1) the construction of a bridge at Sara, which would link up the metre and broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and (2) the construction of a bridge at Godagiri, which would more directly serve the interests of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company. A third proposal was then put forward by the Railway Board to the effect that a bridge should be erected at Rampur Boalia connected by short links with the nearest stations on the Ranaghat-Katihar and Eastern Bengal State Railways, and affording direct access to Calcutta by means of a new metre gauge line to be laid via Ranaghat and Meherpur.

The first scheme was put forward by the Calcutta community, who couple with it the conversion of the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway north of that river into standard or broad gauge. The second scheme was put forward, so as to connect the standard gauge line from Ranaghat to Godagiri on the south of the Ganges with the metre gauge line from Godagiri to Katihar on the north, a line which is now being constructed. The third scheme was put forward by the Railway Board and they assert that there would be a saving of three crores of rupees by the adoption of the Rampur-Boalia scheme.

Mr. G. Moyle, M.I.C.E., presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Mr. W. A. Inglis, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Mr. Dumayne, Mr. Norman McLeod and Mr. R. Kar.

Mr. Haughton, M.I.C.S., Engineer-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was questioned as to his opinion regarding the site for the building of the bridge over the Ganges north of Calcutta. Mr. Haughton said that in his opinion one site did not possess a greater advantage over another. He did not consider Rampur Boalia a site at all. From an engineering point of view it was entirely out of the question. He thought Isapur which is not far from Rampur Boalia, a good site, but there was very little difference between the sites at Sara. It would affect the cost of the bridge, where the leads were completed. If the bridge was at any intermediate site, where there is no approach line, one would have to be made. There was material to be collected from several parts of the country, there was lime, stone, coal, protective stone, stone for the piers, girder work, iron work generally, cement. Most of the material except protective stone would have to be hailed to the bridge, and then there would be the delay. There would be a greater delay at Isapur than at Sara or Godagiri. The question of a bridge over the Ganges has been an urgent matter for the last ten years, and there was a great loss of money from the fact that there was no bridge there. The cost of maintaing the ferry at Sara is about seven to eight lakhs a year, and for the last three years, there has been additional expenditure on account of the ferry over and above the ordinary charges. There has been, Mr. Haughton said, a great deal of detention to rolling stock on account of the ferry. The value of a wagon per hour calculated some time ago was twelve annas. There has been an increase since. He could not say off hand what the cost of a bridge would be. He had never seen a mixed gauge worked at a terminal or port. A mixed gauge could not be worked with advantage at the Eastern Bengal State Railway terminus. It would cause tremendous delays. As regards coolie labour Mr. Haughton said that coolie transhipment traffic at transhipment stations was too great for the coolie force now and were the traffic to increase to any great extent it would be a more costly arrangement than it is at present. Thefts were prevalent and he believed the railway had to pay large sums as compensation on account of the thefts. The construction of a bridge would in his opinion mitigate this evil to a large extent because there would be more command over the place and the land being short there would be better inspection; moreover, there was a fire on one of the flats for which the railway had to pay. The construction of a bridge would do away with this risk. A mixed gauge could be introduced into all station yards on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The tracks could be laid, but it could not be worked. It would be impracticable at Chitpore and Sealdah the two biggest yards. The entry of the metre gauge would involve a very heavy outlay. He said he would not advise the metre gauge being brought into Calcutta. There would be great difficulty in bringing it into the existing yards, where mixed gauge working is not practicable, besides, heavy compensation would have to be paid and the price of land was very high. He could not see how the metre gauge and broad gauge could do worked on the same tracks. If it was possible the ultimate result would be a dislocation of traffic, one or the other of the gauges would have to be shut out. With regard to the ferry Mr. Haughton said, it was limited. The plant may be adequate for present traffic, but any year it may be found inadequate and would have to be duplicated, and this would mean doubling the cost. In reply to a question by Mr. Kar, Mr. Haughton said that when the mixed gauges were brought into the docks the question would undoubtedly arise how to adjust the goods platform.

M. PREMYSLAV'S CONCERT.

EXACTLY what one is expected to think of the attendance at M. Premyslav's recital at the Town Hall last evening it is hard to imagine. Bombay prides itself upon its pure taste in artistic matters and accounts for bad audiences by stating that nothing but the best can succeed here. Then the question arises where is the standard to be set? Certainly Bombay seems not quite so expert as many wish it to be supposed. M. Premyslav comes to Bombay with the reputation of playing at the Queen's Hall Concerts, the ambition of every musician in London. Than Mr Henry Wood it would be difficult to find a more discriminating and exacting Musical Director, yet M. Premyslav who has satisfied his requirements so well as to make more than one appearance is unappreciated and unacknowledged in Bombay.

Accompanied by Mrs. Lawrence on a Bluthner Grand, M. Premyslav commenced with Bruch's Concerto in G Minor. It was not till in the second item, however, when he commenced with Beethoven's Romance that he found the necessities of the hall and did himself justice. Possessed of a peculiarly sweet toned instrument his touch is sympathetic, his bowing firm and full, and his technique such as one expects of a pupil adopted by Joachim. Mozart's "Menuett" gave full scope, with its delicate gradature of light and shade, for the artist's feelings and following it Ries' "Perpetuum Mobile" showed how facile he is in intricate and sustained staccato passages. To the majority of the very small audience perhaps Chopin's Nocturne in E flat appealed most. From the first mournful chords to the passionate notes which close this, one of the most popular of concert and drawing room pieces his playing was perfect and it was as much his delicacy of expression here as in the concluding piece "Zigeunerweisen" (Sarasate) which caused the audience to ask for just one more item. M. Premyslav kindly responded with Schubert's "L'Abeille" and with it the evening came all too soon to its end.

Another concert is announced for Friday evening, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that the chance will not be missed. It is no exaggeration to say that M. Premyslav as an artist is as far above the average heard in Bombay, as is a Cathedral choir above that of a little Mission Church. One cannot say more except that should the audience not improve, Bombay is digging its own musical grave.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Judging from the meagre attendance at the Tow Hall this evening we conclude that the music-loving public of Bombay are unaware that, in M. Premyslav, so have among us probably the best violinist that has been in Bombay since we were delighted by Herr Remenyi some twenty years ago. We trust that by filling the Town Hall on Friday next, when M. Premyslav, intends giving a second concert, the readers of your valuable paper will demonstrate their appreciation of a beautiful artist when he comes among them.—Yours etc.,

J. MUIR MACKENZIE
BASIL SCOTT.
VERNON B. F. BAYLEY.

22nd January.

We have it on reliable authority that Mr. Justice P. C. O. Beaman has no intention of going home for a change, and that the reports that have been circulated to that effect have not the least foundation in fact. Mr. Beaman, it is expected, will resume his seat on the Bench of the High Court very shortly, on the expiry of the month's leave which he obtained in consequence of his illness, and we are glad to be able to say that he has quite recovered his health.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

MORE LIGHT ON THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

Enquiries from Washington.

EVASIVE REPLY AND CORDIAL THANKS.

CONDITION OF THE REFUGE CAMPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Flocks of vultures are hovering over the ruins of Kingston thus indicating the position of the corpses. When these are recovered they are thrown on to funeral pyres. The stench of the burning bodies is all-pervading. The filthy condition of the camps is exciting anxiety as to an outbreak of typhoid.

A memorial service to Sir James Fergusson has been held in the chapel of Wellington Barracks. The King was represented.

Sir A. Swettenham cabled to-day, asking the Imperial Government to convey to the United States the cordial thanks of Jamaica for Admiral Davis's prompt and powerful assistance. He does not make any mention of friction having occurred. The Colonial Office cabled asking for particulars, but the opinion in both the Foreign and Colonial Offices is that in no conceivable circumstances should Sir A. Swettenham's letter have been written.

In reply to an Official enquiry from Washington as to whether the Imperial Government was willing to accept further assistance for Jamaica, either in money or otherwise, Sir Edward Grey cabled saying that the offer was gratefully appreciated. The Governor of Jamaica had, however, not reported his requirements fully, but that now that the first days were over it appeared likely that there would be no justification for further calls on the generosity of the United States. He concludes his message cordially by forwarding Sir A. Swettenham's thanks.

Admiral Davis's Squadron arrived at Guantanamo yesterday, thus proving the correctness of Reuter's despatches from Kingston. Indeed, Americans state that the Mayor and Council petitioned the Admiral to remain.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

President Roosevelt's Attitude.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Telegrams from Washington state that Mr. Bacon and Mr. Taft have conferred with President Roosevelt with reference to the Kingston incident. It is officially stated that the United States will pay no attention to Sir A. Swettenham's act as being that of an individual. Great Britain is in no way held responsible.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, has wired to Mr. Root as follows—"I have read in the newspapers what purports to be a letter from the Governor of Jamaica. I can only say, as being responsible for the troops on the Island, that I entertain deep gratitude to Admiral Davis for his generous assistance at a most critical time."

Mr. Bacon replied—"President Roosevelt greatly appreciates your cordial telegram. He is glad if the proximity of the United States has made it possible to be of the slightest assistance. If he can render further aid the President earnestly hopes that you will unhesitatingly call upon him, knowing, as he does, how cheerfully you would render such aid were the circumstances reversed."

The Mayor of New York has received a telegram for the Mayor of Kingston dated January 21 appealing to the generosity of the American people for help which is most urgently needed.

SIR A. SWETTENHAM'S CONDUCT CONDEMNED.

The Swettenham incident is all the more regretted in England in view of Admiral Davis's past friendliness towards Great Britain. It is recalled that as a member of the Dogger Bank Commission he turned the scale in favour of Great Britain.

The soberer American Journals comment on the incident in a most restrained manner. They make allowance for Sir A. Swettenham's irritation at a possible disregard of strict etiquette by Admiral Davis, though they regard the deliberate offensiveness of Sir A. Swettenham's language as inexcusable.

THE RECOVERY OF KINGSTON.

Further Shocks Felt.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Kingston telegraphs that steady progress is being made in clearing away the debris. Government has organised a food supply for the homeless. The rural districts are forwarding food and clothing. Two Banks have resumed business and the electric cars have restarted running.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were experienced yesterday.

H. M. S. Indefatigable has arrived in Jamaica.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Press generally considers that the Kingston incident is closed so far as Anglo-American relations are concerned, the diplomatic courtesy of the national representatives having asserted itself over personal impatience.

The London *Standard* and the *Daily Mail* declare that the true lesson to be learnt from the incident is the great political dangers involved.

The *Daily News* advocates a cheap Navy.

The *Tribune* and the *Graphic* attack Mr Haldane for his unprecedented action in telegraphing to the Secretary of State.

THE LATE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

The following telegram dated January 17, was sent by Lord Lamington to Colonel Charles Fergusson, Guards Club, Pall Mall, London :—

"Myself and Government offer our sincere condolence on the sad death of your father who held the post of Governor of Bombay with such distinction."

Colonel Charles Fergusson has replied :

"Most grateful to your Excellency and Government for kind sympathy."

RIOT IN ALEXANDRIA.

RUSSIANS BOMB A MAIL STEAMER.

Mob Attacks the Consulate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Owing to the arrest of three Russians charged with attempting to blow up a Russian Mail steamer which was leaving Alexandria, the mob tore down the escutcheon outside the Consulate and boarded the mail-boat in a vain search for the prisoners. The police are guarding the Consulate.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Violent Scenes.

TROOPS CHARGE SEMINARISTS

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The Assembly of French Bishops has been closed. Their decisions are not revealed.

Violent scenes occurred at the expulsion of the inmates of the Seminary at Beaupreau in the Department of Maine at Loire. The troops charged twice and fifty seminarists and soldiers were seriously injured.

THE ETHIOPIAN RAILWAYS.

French Mission to Abyssinia.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

M. Klobukowsky, the French Diplomatic Agent, at Cairo, who is now in Paris, is going on a mission to Addisabeba in connection with the Ethiopian Railways.

M. Lagarde, the French Minister to Abyssinia, will probably not return thither.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Relations With Other Powers.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Reuter telegraphing from Tokio states that in a speech dealing with the general policy of the country M. Saionji declared that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was on a firm footing while the relations between Japan and other Powers were growing in cordiality. The negotiations with Russia were, he said, progressing favourably.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

LONDON JANUARY 22.

The invitation to visit Australia will only reach the Duke of Connaught at Colombo.

THE SIAMISE LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The Siamese Loan will be issued to-morrow at 9 .

DEFENCES OF KARACHI.

Inspection by the Director-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 22.

The Manora defences were inspected to-day by General Duperrier R.E., Director-General of Military Works, with Colonel Kolly, Commanding Karachi Brigade, and Colonel Chase V. C.,C. B., the A.A. G. of the North Western Command. Field Works in connection with the defence scheme for Karachi, the digging of trenches and earthwork at Ghisri by the South Wales Borderers are proceeding apace. Yesterday A. S. and H. Companies were employed on this work. To-morrow B. J. and E. Companies ; on the 25th, F. G, and H. Companies and on 26th A. B. and D. Companies will be so employed Trenches are being dug for field operations, for regular troops which will shortly take place.

LORD KITCHENER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Lord Kitchener arrived here this morning from Poona.

DACCA TROUBLES.

Nawab Salemullah Sued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY. 22.

The Dacca troubles have reached the Land Court where a claim for a lakh and a half has been laid against the Hon'ble Nawab Salemullah.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Successful Experiments Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Messrs. Schroder Semidt and Co., Calcutta, have received information from Berlin of great achievements attained with regard to wireless telephony. The trials were over a distance of 25 miles and were most successful

DISTRESS IN SYLHET.

Substantial Relief Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER, 22.

The Surma Valley Association Relief Committee has issued a circular asking for two or three thousand rupees per mensem to meet the distress in Sylhet. Relief measures have been undertaken by Government, but have failed to provide substantial relief. The failure of crops and floods have brought about the situation.

Some time ago the *British Medical Journal*, referring to the Health Officership of Calcutta, made some rather strong comments on the treatment accorded to Dr. J. Nield Cook. As Dr. Cook was at Home at the time, the idea got about that he was the author of the article in question. The *Indian Planters' Gazette* was one of those who jumped to this conclusion, but it has had the mistake pointed out by Messrs. Morgan and Co., Dr. Cook's Solicitors, and apologises for the unfortunate misconception.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

THE COW-KILLING REPORT.

Contradicted by the Delhi Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

Moulvi Abdul Majid, Secretary to the "Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islam" at Delhi, forwards to the *Pioneer* the following account of a meeting of the Anjuman held at Delhi on Sunday afternoon which, it is stated, was attended by about 4,000 Mahomedans and was presided over by Moulvi Raizuddin Ahmad, B. A. The Secretary of the Anjuman. Moulvi Abdul Majid stated that, moved by many letters received from Mahomedans of all parts of India and at the request of the Mahomedan public of Delhi, he deemed it advisable to call a public meeting of the Anjuman to contradict a statement that appeared recently in the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* regarding the Mahomedans of Delhi having signified their intention of displaying their delight in honour of the visit of the Amir, by the slaughter of a large number of kine on the festival of Bakri-Id. He went round to all the leading Mahomedan Raizes, the principal Moulvies, Sufies and headmen of the several classes of the Mahomedan community, to ascertain the truth of the story and found that the rumour had no foundation at all. Moulvi Mahomed Ibrahim Waiz of Delhi, representing the leading Ulamas of Delhi ; Moulvi Hasan Nizami, representing the Sufi Mahomedans of Delhi ; Moulvi Abdul Majid on behalf of the Mahomedan public, and Munshi Abdul Rahim on behalf of the Kassabs of Delhi all strongly contradicted the statements and denied that any such petition has been submitted to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. The public assembled at the meeting unanimously declared that no such intention was ever formed by the Mahomedans of Delhi. It was, therefore, resolved unanimously that the Mahomedan community of Delhi deny absolutely having submitted any such petition to His Highness, and are strongly of opinion that any such petition that may have been sent must be fictitious and must be the work of some person whose shameful object is to cause a gulf between the Mahomedans and their Hindu brethren

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As an order has been issued by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan to the Mahomedans of Delhi for the prohibition of slaughter of kine on the occasion of the forhcoming "Bakri-Id." I think it advisable that the Mahomedans of Bombay should follow the example set forth by His Majesty the King of Kabul in Upper India and thus honour the feeling of their Hindu brethern in Southern India.—Yours, etc.,

A MAHOMEDAN.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ADRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The order for a casket to be presented to the Amir by the Calcutta Municipality is being executed by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.

Major A. L. Duke, Political Officer with his Highness the Amir, arrived in Calcutta yesterday, and is making necessary arrangements for the reception of his Highness at Hastings house, Alipur.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The following Brigade Orders have been issued by Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hogge :—

Honours and Salutes.—His Majesty the Amir will be received on arrival with a salute of 31 guns and on all other occasions when a salute may be ordered, and not as stated in I. A. O. 683 of 1906. H. M. will receive honours paid to Royalty from all guards and sentries, but Guards of Honour parading for him will carry King's Colour, and lower it while band plays first part of mareh "Scipio."

All troops while on duty as Guards of Honour, Guards and Escorts will carry ammunition on scale laid down in para. 634, A. R., I., Volume II.

Detailed orders regarding furnishing of Guards of Honour, Escorts, &c., will be issued hereafter.

ARRIVAL AND LOCATION OF TROOPS.

(1) 34th Poona Horse from Aurangabad by route march on the 1st February 1907. To camp on the Kennedy Seafaee on the land between the Wodehouse Bridge and Church Gate Street Station, nearest the road. The camp should not extend to the North of the fence thrown across the plot.

(2) 109th Infantry from Santa Cruz by route march on the 6th February 1907, and camp on the Marine Lines Parade Ground.

THE LADY MINTO FETE.

Royal Philatelic Exhibits.

PRIZES GALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

On Saturday next at the race meeting the entire proceeds of the gate are to be given to the Minto Fete Fund. Lady Minto will be present at the races. The lighting arrangements in the Fete grounds were tried last night and all worked satisfactorily.

At the Flower Show in connection with the Minto Fete, there will be presented 21 valuable silver cups and 98 cash prizes.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Mr. Corfield, the Honorary Secretary, Indian Philatelic Society, has received a letter from Mr. Tilliard, the Prince of Wales' Secretary for Philatelic Affars, enclosing a list of exhibits for the philatelic exhibition at the Minto Fete and saying that among other things His Royal Highness is much interested to hear of the proposed exhibition of stamps and more especially as it is to form one of the attractions of Lady Minto's Fete for the benefit of Calcutta charities. He adds :"I am instructed by the Prince of Wales to request you to be good enough to convey to the Committee of your Society the best wishes of His Royal Highness for the success of the Exhibition."

The great attraction at the Minto Fete will be a telescope fitted up by Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo. The lucky bag of prizes number 4,500 of which 811 are cash prizes valued at Rs. 6,000 at a rough guess. The remaining prizes may be taken at Rs. 10,000 ; the proportion of blanks to prizes will be about 4 to 1.

CALCUTTA NURES' HOME.

Opened By Lady Eileen Elliot

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

H, E. Lady Minto has had a slight attack of fever to-day and is unable to open the Nursing Home at the Medical College. The ceremony was performed by Lady Eileen Elliot who opened the new Home this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The story of the journalist who, disguised as a servant, got into the Kaiser's train, and, on being discovered was ejected summarily, recalls to the *Chronicle* one of a Berlin newspaper editor, who desired to give his readers a description of the Radziwill Palace, the residence of Bismarck. He sent a reporter to the Prince, who flatly refused to see him. Thereupon the reporter—a German Jew with a New York training—went to a friend of his—the master of a Guards band which had been selected to serenade the Chancellor on his birthday—and got himself rigged up in the uniform of the regiment, as one of the privates detailed to hold the music. After the serenade Bismarck invited all the bandsmen to partake of some good cheer, and then conducted them over his palace, explaining its historical associations. Next day the *Kleine Journal* sold like hot cakes, and the Jew reporter got a rise of salary.

SEPARATING JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE SERVICES.

Constitution of Local Councils.

MISCHIEVOUS STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

The *Pioneer* says that mischievous effect is being produced, in Bengal at least, by an article which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 18th instant. It was said that the Secretary of State had "issued orders for the immediate preparation of a scheme separating the Judicial and Executive services," and that "orders had come from the India Office to the effect that the constitution of Local Councils be changed so as to secure materially enlarged non-official representation on those bodies."

The Bengali newspapers have accepted these two statements without pausing to consider their transparent improbability and are discussing the orders as if they had been made public in an official communique.

Some of them adopt a critical attitude and declare that the material enlargement of the Councils in the manner suggested will not satisfy public opinons. They may be surprised to learn that the announcements made are quite untrue and that Mr. Morley has not issued any orders at all. "It would, we understand," says the *Pioneer*, "be unconstitutional for him to take action of this kind. Mandates from the Secretary of State, it is true, have not been unknown in the past, but they have only been sent out when subjects under consideration have reached their last stage of discussion and agreement between the Government of India and the India Office has become impossible."

THE TURKISH THRONE.

The Sultan's Fourth Son Likely Successor.

GERMANY'S INFLUENCE IN THE NEAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY, 21.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* publishes a special article from its Constantinople Correspondent wherein it is stated that in consequence of the tacit approval given by the German Emperor to the succession of Prince Burhaneddin, fourth son of the Sultan, Izzet Pasha and the Syrian group have withdrawn allegiance from Abdul Aziz and determined to place the Kaiser's nominee on the throne of the Caliph. The correspondent believes if England and Germany could only see eye to eye in the affairs of the Near East the succession of Burhaneddin would be a godsend for Turkey. He is young, impressionable, sweet tempered and intelligent. Under the guidance of German and English Ambassadors, he might be taught to dispense with those of his father's Councillors who in the last decade have worked such harm to Turkey and, aided by new men, he could lead the country forward in paths of progress and enlightenment.

Turkey possesses men of conspicuous ability, deep learning and unbounded patriotism, but under the rule of the Syrians these men have been pushed to one side. Under a young Sovereign there is every hope that we may see the Ottoman Empire take her proper stand in the Councils of the World. The new Sultan, whoever he may be, should strive to be a leader of his people and not a recluse in his palace.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Business at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

The Telegraph Committee are expected to arrive in Allahabad on Saturday next. They receive delegates of the Signalling Staff and the representative of the Bengal and North-Western Railway on Monday, and Mr. Kenyon, the District Superintendent, and any Officers deputed by the Local Government, on Tuesday. The Committee leave on Wednesday for Cawnpore, where they receive another set of Delegates of Signallers and meet the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee leave on Saturday the 2nd February for Lucknow, from which place they depart on the 5thidem for Delhi,

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF COLONEL OLCOTT.

Mrs Annie Besant at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

Colonel Olcott, the President and Founder of the Theosophical Society, who had never quite recovered from his recent severe illness, since his return to Adyar, has had a relapse. Mrs. Annie Besant, who was telegraphed for, has arrived at Madras.

MAHARAJA OF REWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Maharaja of Rewa will be granted a private interview by the Viceroy to-morrow afternoon and his Excellency will return the visit shortly afterwards.

GENERAL SIR E. EGERTON RETIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

General Sir E. Egerton is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 5th February next.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH-BEHAR'S GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The Maharajah and the Maharani of Cooch-Behar will give a garden party at the Woodlands, Alipur on Thursday next to meet the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The full programme of Lord Lamington's tour to Calcutta has been published. His Excellency left Bombay at nine o'clock last night, arriving at Howrah on Thursday evening. He remains there until Monday when he returns by the Nagpur route, arriving in Bombay at nine o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 31st. He will be accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Major Lee and Captain Fellows, A. D. C.

The time-honoured bullock-lift for drawing well water, which is familiar all over India, if not doomed to speedy extinction, is gradually disappearing. The present bullock-lift at the Palanpur station on the Rajputana-Malua State Railway is being replaced by a Worthington pump, together with the necessary boiler house and a storage tank, at a cost of about Rs. 8,600. At the Sojat Road station the R.M.S. R are sinking a new *pucca* well which is to be worked with two Worthington pumps and a boiler. The cost of the whole arrangement will be under Rs. 19,000.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPROBATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMP, BHARA, JANUARY 21.

By the capture of the Bluff I have already described to you, the thin end of the wedge has been driven into the enemy's position. The two Infantry Brigades and all the Artillery have been maintaining a heavy fire since dawn of the 19th, on the enemy's entrenchments. Despite the loss of the Bluff, and the complete defeat of the two counter-attacks, the enemy showed no indication of retiring from his main position, and spies informed us that he was expecting reinforcements within the course of the next 48 hours. As the position lay before us, strongly entrenched and prepared, it would have appeared better to attempt to manoeuvre our foe out of it, than to attempt a frontal assault, but this recent information forbids delay, and the General decided that our best plan was to push on our troops during the night of the 19th and 20th, and to prepare and occupy positions from which to bring decisive fire on the enemy at dawn, previous to the assault of his position

The sacrifice of life that must be entailed has been deliberately accepted. And yet although time has been seized by the forelock there is no undue haste, no disregard of ordinary precautions, no neglect of essential preliminaries. A comprehensive plan of battle has been prepared, and clear orders issued. In actual battle in such a situation, a natural reluctance to save heavy losses might tend to only a small proportion of the force being employed in attack, whilst the remainder is either kept in reserve, or so timidly handled as to lend no assistance whatever to the assaulting troops. But in this instance, every element of force the Commander has at his disposal is to be used in closest co-operation.

The Artillery was ordered to move forward during the night to occupy positions from which to afford close support to the Infantry. The latter whose objectives were clearly defined, were instructed to take up positions during the hours of darkness from which they could obtain decisive fire at dawn, previous to the assault of the position. The right of the 2nd Brigade was to direct the movement. It is a difficult matter this keeping close touch at night, and dawn found the brigades a little more extended than was intended. A 3rd (imaginary) brigade was in general reserve. As day broke the entrenchments were seen to be within 150 yards of the enemy's front line of defence, and fire was immediately opened by all arms. Once superiority of fire is obtained, our brigades are ready massed for the final charge, and the breaching of the enemy's line, one of the decisive factors in war, will be accomplished.

It it impossible now to issue orders, the roar and stress of fire prohibits any attempt ; it is for the company officers now to assume their heavy responsibilities, made the more so since companies have been mixed up, for supports and reserves had to be thrown in without regard to tactical unity, but according to the exigency of the case. Suddenly a gleam of bayonets is noticed on the left of the second brigade, a company darts forward to the assault, and fired by their example the whole line dashes for the position. In a few minutes the fighting is over, and the position is ours ; the bayonet has done in three minutes, what the rifle and spade have required three days.

The "cease fire" blew, and the Brigadiers and C. O.'s assembled with their staffs, as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wished to briefly address them

General Sir Archibald Hunter said that he wished, in the unavoidable and regrettable absence of General Richardson, to make a few remarks upon the operations of the past few days. He hoped that many lessons had been learnt and that all the troops would fully recognize the appearance and description of a strongly defended position, and how it is best to attack it. He thanked all the Brigadiers, Commanding officers and their staffs for the way they had carried out the duties allotted to them, and praised the police arrangements, thanks to which the casualty list amounted to only one mule, which had been drowned during the passage of the Mula river. Particular allusion was made to the Howitzers, and the good practice they had made ; it had not been possible for reasons of expense to bring any others to these manœuvres, and though of a somewhat obsolete pattern and commanded by an officer (Captain Rainsford Hanny) who had only had a few days in which to which to get himself and the men detailed to man them, proficient in their use, he thought that they had been extremely well worked. He concluded by saying that he was sure that everybody endorsed his regret that General Richardson was unable to be present at the conclusion of the manœuvres he had with such labour prepared.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief endorsed everything that Sir Archibald Hunter had said, and added that he was not going to criticise. He thought that the manœuvres had been well and carefully carried out, and that the position selected and prepared by Captain Bovet R. E. had been most excellently done, but he would like to point out that Royal Engineer Officers were not always available for such work, as all their attention in war might be occupied with such questions as roadmaking and watering arrangements, and that the infantry must be prepared to build themselves defense positions without the assistance of experts. He strongly advised all officers to take careful note of the various trenches, the methods of obtaining cover from fire effect and view, and to show them to their Non-commissioned officers and men, particularly the former. If he had had anything to criticise in the position, it would have been that perhaps some of the trenches were too high, as the effect of grazing fire was so much greater than that of plunging ; this point about the trenches was, however, a matter of opinion, and he was not prepared to lay down that the trenches were wrongly sited. He fully endorsed what Sir Archibald Hunter had said with reference to the work of troops, and desired the publication of a complimentary order. He regretted the absence of General Richardson, and concluded by thanking all Brigadiers and Commanding Officers for the work they had done.

After the departure of the Commander-in-Chief, on the evening of the 20th, the troops who had carried out the assault of the position, changed their role and occupied the trenches so lately held by the defender, and opened fire on targets representing the advance of the attackers. The artillery who were entrenched on Dunlop's Divide poured shrapnel shell upon the Bluff. As night fell the "cease fire" sounded to permit of fresh targets being put out. At 8 p.m. the defenders re-opened fire at close range upon the advancing foe, whose position was clearly indicated by flares. Half an hour later, a red and two blue rockets flew into the air, announcing to all that the curtain had rung down on the manœuvres of the Poona Division for 1907. The troops returned immediately to their bivouacs where a late meal awaited them.

It is manœuvres on this scale, that I have been at pains to describe, during the last few days, that are so essential to the well being of our army. It cannot be said here that the importance of the spade has been overlooked, or that entrenchments, as a tactical expedient or precaution, and especially as an essential adjunct to the attack, have not received the full attention they deserve. Practise has been given in all the recent developments of war, and full opportunity has been given to the Poona Division, and those who were fortunate enough to participate in these manœuvres, of testing and initiating the modifications in established methods made necessary by the armaments of to-day. The great art of government, said Napoleon, is not to let men grow old. Manœuvres are the best means of ensuring that our officers and men are trained in all the reqirements of war.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 22.

Sir Archibald Hunter is laid up with fever and was unable to be present at either the Dinner at Madgala House or at the Ball at the Gymkhana Club last night. General Watkis officiated as host on his behalf at both the functions.

The meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial hall was held at Government House, Calcutta yesterday.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

DAUNTLESS RAISULI.

A Picturesque Incident.

London, January 5.—A chief named Angeras has submitted to the Sultan of Morocco, whose efforts to restore order in the north-western part of the country are meeting with considerable success Raisuli, though abandoned by nearly all his old followers, intercepted some Bouimeswar tribesmen, who were carrying presents to the Bashaw of Tangier, the disgraced ex-brigand's successor in the Sultan's service, and seized the prize for himself.

TRAFALGAR RELIC TRAVELS.

A "Victory" Sail for New Zealand.

London, January 5.—Mr. W. P. Reeves, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, is sending to the Wellington branch of the Navy League, a piece of one of the sails used on Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," at the battle of Trafalgar.

OUTRAGE IN PERSIA.

Germans Attacked and Robbed.

Berlin, January 7.—Herr Richthofen, Counsellor to the German Legation at Teheran, and Dr. Schulz, when out on a shooting expedition in the neighbourhood, were attacked and robbed. Proceedings have been taken by the German Legation for the punishment of the offenders, and for demanding compensation from the Persian Government.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Canterbury Defeats the Visittors.

Wellington, January 1st—Canterbury defeated England by six wickets. The scores, as far as telegraphed, are :—

Canterbury, first innings : Olliver, 78 ; Authouy, 45; Lawrence, 61; Sim, 11 ; Orchard, 16; Patrick 3; Callaway, 0; Bennett 0 ; Rees, 7 ; Read, 0 ; Fowke, not out, 1; sundries, 19; total 241.

Bowling : May, two for 67 ; Branston, five for 54; Simpson Haywarn, three for 85.

England, second innings : Johnson, 17; Harrison, 40 ; Burns, 2 ; Page, 18 ; De Trafford, 0 ; Simpson-Hayward, not out, 11 ; Branston, 2 ; Curwen, not out, 8.

MAJOR WYNYARD RETURNING HOME.

Melbourne, January 2nd.—Major Wynyard, who was injured during the cricket match at Wellington, will leave for England to-morrow.

MATCH AGAINST OTAGO.

Wellington, January 4th.—The English amateur team of cricketers began a match against Otago to-day. Batting first, the visitors made 224 in two hours and three-quarters Otago lost five wickets for 128. Followig are the scores :—

England.—Johnson 9, Harrison 26, Burns 20, Pege 66, Simpson-Hayward 47, Curwen 0, Branston 2, De Trafford 18, May 8, Tuffdell not out 9, Fox 17, sundries 2.

Bowling : Downes, five for 82 ; Fisher, three for 85 ; Silesberg, one for 24.

Otago.—Ashroyed 0, Austin 0, Howden 45, Silesberg 27, Raker 14, Wilson not out 39, Graham not out 0, sundries 3.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Boiling Seas at Rodrigues.

TIDAL WAVE AT COCOS.

On two or three occasions of late, earthquakeshocks have been registered in Perth, the centre of which was located by the Australian Government Astronomer (Mr. W. E. Cooke) as being situated in the Indian Ocean, hundreds of miles distant from the coast of Western Australia. Two further shocks have been registered this week, says the Perth Paper of January 7, the first on Wednesday, and the other yesterday, and from reports furnished by the Eastern Extension Co. it would appear that the disturbances were very severe at Rodrigues, and also at Cocos Island. The news was received in each from the company's officers on the islands in question.

The first intimation the Eastern Extension Co. received of the seismatic disturbance was that last night, at 8-35 p. m., their officer reported that the sea was boiling all round the island of Rodrigues and that there were indications of a tidal wave. At 9 30 another message came, reporting that the tide was still rising. At the time, it should, in ordinary circumstances, have been low tide, with the coral reef bare, instead of which the tide was higher than had ever been recorded before. At 11 p.m. a further report was received that the tide was going down.

Rodrigues is one of the Mascaranes group of islands, 365 miles east-north-east of Mauritius. The island, a dependency of Mauritius, is of volcanic origin, and is surrounded by a coral reef strewn with islets. Mount Limon, altitude 1,300ft., is the highest point. On the south shore are old cliffs pierced with caverns, in which are found remains of a now extinct fauna. Rodrigues has been British since 1814.

The Eastern Extension Co.'s officer at Cocos Island, attached to the Straits Settlements, about 1,500 miles from Perth, also notified that at about noon yesterday earth shocks and a tidal wave had occurred.

SHOCKS RECORDED AT PERTH OBSERVATORY.

The Government Astronomer (Mr. W. E. Cooke) stated last night that two earthquake shocks had been recorded on the seismograph at the Observatory. He says :—

"The film developed at the Observatory this evening shows two very fine earthquakes, one this afternoon and the other on the 2nd inst. This afternoon the preliminary tremors commenced at 1hr. 25min, 48sec. p.m. (Perth time), the first long wave at 1hr. 33min., and the maximum vibration at 1hr. 44min. It continued to vibrate quite strongly till 3hr. 12min., then the quake died down, but did not finish altogether till 4hr. 47min. p.m. Its distance from Perth was probably about 1,500 miles.

"The former one (second) was farther away, probably some 67 degrees. This might place it on or near the S.E. coast of Africa, or, if in another direction, in the centre of India. It was probably a very violent one, because the vibration was so great although the centre seems to have been at a considerable distance. The preliminary tremors commenced at 8hr. 6min, 30sec. p.m., and the first long wave came at 8hr. 29min. The maximum occurred at 8hr. 37 min. 12sec., and the quake continued violent till 9hr. 56min. It then moderated for a time, but broke out again with a strong maximum at 10hr. 34min., finally coming to rest at 11hr. 21min."

Mr. W. E. Cooke, the Government astronomer stated last night that the seismograph at the Observatory had indicated no further disturbances in the Indian Ocean, and it was therefore assumed that the troubled conditions had abated. The manager in Perth of the Eastern Extension Cable Co. also reported that he had not received any word, either from Rodrigues or Cocos Island, of further earthquakes or tidal waves.

HOTEL FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, January 8.—A fire at Shanghai has gutted 40 rooms at the Central Hotel.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

The Labour Market for Javanese emigrants abroad (says the *Straits Times*,) shows a steady increase in demand. Hitherto, Javanese coolies mainly went to the Straits Settlements, and the F. M. S. The other day, the Java Government *Gazette* contained notifications allowing coolies to be recruited there for planting, and mining in New Caledonia, and for rubber cultivation in North Borneo and German New Guinea. The Manchester North Borneo Rubber Company alone got leave to recruit 300 coolies.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 18th January, when there were present:—His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P. C., G. C. M. G., J.M.S.I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India presiding. The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K. C. S. I. Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C. Mr. E. N. Baker, C. S. I. Major-General C. H. Scott, C. B., R. A. Sir Harvey Adamson, KT., C. S. I. Mr. J. F. Finlay, C. S. I. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. C. I. E. Mr. A. A. Apcar, C. S. I. Mr. W. F. Hall, C. S. I. Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca, C. S. I. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib, Bahadur. Munshi Madho Lal. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C. I. E. Sir S. W. Edgerley, K. C. V. O., C. I. E. Mr. F. A. Slacke. Mr. H. A. Sim, C. I. E. Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C. I. E., D. L.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked :—"Will Government be pleased to state what action is to be taken should the total abolishment of the Government opium revenue at the instance of the Anti-Opium party in England be decided upon? Is Government prepared to support the Secretary of State's statement made in the House of Commons as to the desirability of the English Parliament making good to India the loss of revenue which will be brought about if the persistent effort of the Anti-Opium party in Parliament are successful?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—"The proposals of the Chinese Government in regard to Indian opium have only recently been received, and are under consideration. The Government of India think that there would be no advantage in anticipating the result of the negotiations. With reference to the second part of the question, it does not appear from the report of Mr. Morley's speech in the House of Commons on the 30th May 1906 that he made any such definite statement as is implied in the question."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khawaja Salimulla of Dacca asked:— "Will Government be pleased too whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the publication of Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon? If so, will Government be pleased to move the Government of the United Provinces to give similar encouragement to the compilation and compleation of the Urdu Lexicon—*The Amir ul Logat*?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied:—

"The Madras Government recently submitted proposals to the Secretary of State for the payment by the Government of £400 a year for five years as a contribution towards the cost of compiling and publishing a Tamil-English lexicon, the materials for which have been collected by Mr. Pope of Oxford University. The Secretary of State has however withheld his sanction pending a further consideration of the scheme and of its probable cost. The Government of India have no information regarding the Urdu lexicon—the *Amir ul Logat*."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked;—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent decision of the High Court of Bombay which has declared railway receipts not negotiable, and, if so, is it the intention of Government to take measures to legalise the negotiability of such receipts?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied:—

"The Government are aware that railway receipts are not negotiable. The question of making them negotiable instruments has been considered several times and hitherto the Government have refused to propose legislation with that object, one of the main reasons for the decision being the great diversity of opinion among the commercial community. If commercial opinion ever asks for the change in the law with some approach to unanimity, the Government will be willing to consider the question again."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked:—"Having regard to the fact that the Bengal Government was unable to reply to a question on the subject asked at the meeting of its Legislative Council on the 10th November last, will Government be pleased to state the exact stage at which the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme has arrived, and whether it will be possible to place the official papers regarding this subject on the Council table at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied—"A summary of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme as provisionally approved by the Government of India was referred in July 1905 for the opinions of the Municipal Corporation and other local bodies concerned, and the papers were then published. It is understood that those opinions have been received and considered by the Government of Bengal and that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is about to addres the Government of India on the subject. No papers can be placed upon the Council table at present."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked:—"Having regard to the objection taken by certain members of the Bengal Legislative Council at its meeting of the 10th November last to the introduction in that Council of the Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, on the grounds that the Conneil is unable now to legislate for the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and that it is desirable that the amendments to be made by the Bill should apply to that Province also, will Government be pleased to state whether there is any objection to the withdrawal of the Bill from the local

the latter. No change has been made in the rates of travelling allowance admissible to officers of the Police Department under the recent reorganization."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked :—"Will Government be pleased to state whether any "ad interim" report has been made to Government by the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, I. C. S., on Special Duty on fisheries and fish supply of Bengal? If not, has Government observed that certain comments have been made in the public papers regarding what appears to be derived from Mr. Gupta's investigation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied :—"No "ad interim" report has been made by Mr. K. G. Gupta on the fisheries of Bengal, but he has submitted one progress report to the Government of Bengal. The Government have not observed any comments in the public newspapers on the subject."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khawja Salimulla of Dacca asked :—"Will Government be pleased to state—(*a*) whether any and what correspondence has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the disability and hardship suffered by British Indian subjects in the Transvaal and Natal; (*b*) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the memorial of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the Vredefopp Stands Ordinance of 1906 published in the "Transvaal Government" Gazette dated 28th September, praying inter alia that His Majesty the King-Emperor may disallow the Ordinance? Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table any correspondence or papers on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied:—"(*a*) The Government of India have from time to time communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal and Natal. Full information on the subject in regard to both Colonies up to the beginning of 1905 was given to this Council in Lord Curzon's speech in the Budget Debate on the 29th of March 1905. Lord Curzon then summarised the correspondence and described the action taken by the Government of India up to that time. As that speech is accessible to Hon'ble Members, I need not repeat what Lord Curzon said. The only addition I need make is to lay on the table a copy of the despatch of 20th of July 1904 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of the Transvaal. There has been correspondence with the Secretary of State subsequent to 1904 on the same subject, but it cannot yet be made public. The Government of India have, however, consistently pursued the policy indicated by Lord Curzon, and have lost no opportunity of pleading the cause and doing all in their power to protect the interests of British Indians in South Africa. (*b*) The Government of India have received no information in regard to the memorial of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked :—"(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether any correspondence has recently taken place between the Government and the Secretary of State regarding the question of separation of the magisterial and executive duties of Revenue-officers? (*b*) Will Government be pleased, before it finally resolves on such separation, to institute a proper and thorough enquiry by an independent Commission and have up to date evidence recorded of men and officers having personal experience? (*c*) Will Government be pleased to wait and see the actual result of the experiment of such separation, tried in some of the Native States, before it takes final action in British India?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied:—"The Government of India have not yet addressed the Secretary of State regarding the separation of magisterial and executive duties. A large mass of evidence has been collected, and until this is digested the Government of India are unable to say what action will be taken."

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca asked :—"Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Pioneer* of the 24th November last concerning the Indian Account Department? Will Government be pleased to appoint a small Commission of Government expert officers and one or two gentlemen of mercantile and business experience with a view to re-organization of the mode and method of keeping Government accounts so as to make them suitable to the present times?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied :—"Government have observed the article in question, which does not however appear to them to call for any special notice. They do not consider that any occasion exists for appointing a Committee to enquire into the accounts system, which is under expert supervision, and is adapted to the conditions of the country.

CORONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900. He said :—" The grounds of the proposed legislation are fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to which I have nothing to add."

The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson introduced the Bill. The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India, and in the Bombay Government Gazette, and the Calcutta Gazette.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons reads:—The main object of this Bill is to repeal section 27 of the Coroners Act, 1871, and to amend sections 25 and 26, of the said Act and section 11 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 so as to withdraw the power of the Coroners of Calcutta and Bombay to commit accused persons to the High Court or to jail pending trial and to take bail for their appearance before that Court while leaving the Coroners power to arrest the accused and send him forthwith to a Magistrate empowered to commit him for trial. As shown in the cases of Queen Empress v. Mahomed Rajudin (1890,) I. L. R. 16 Bom. 159, and Emperor v. Pogessur Passi (1903,) 7 C. W. N. 889, practical difficulties have arisen, both in Bombay and Calcutta, from the co-existence of two jurisdictions in these matters, namely, that possessed by the Coroner, and that possessed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate; and it is proposed to overcome such difficulties by depriving the Coroner of the authority now vested in him to commit accused persons to the High Court and to commit accused persons to prison. Thus the Magistrate alone will exercise jurisdiction in these matters at the instance of the Commissioner of Police or when the accused has been sent to him under arrest by the Coroner. At the same time it is proposed to take the opportunity of bringing the Coroners Act up to date and of remedying certain minor defects in its working.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 1st February.

RAIDS BY ZAKKA KHELS.

Property Worth Rs. 2,000 Carried Away.

SOWARS SHOT AT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

The Peshawar Correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that the Zakka Khels who have already carried out several daring raids in the Peshawar District this cold weather, have again been on the war-path.

On the night of the 14th instant a party of them, believed to have numbered twenty men, and led by a well-known Zakka Khel, raided a serai at Mohanni, a large village situated about fifteen miles to the south of Peshawar. This serai is on the main road connecting Kohat and Peshawar and is a regular halting place for persons moving between the two towns. On the night in question it was full of travellers.

Information was received by the Border Military Police at Fort Mackieson that a raid had been planned, and two Sowars were despatched at 9 p. m. from there to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the police post at Mohanni to put him on his guard. On their way, however, the Sowars fell in with the gang of raiders and one of them named Akbar had his horse shot under him. When the force eventually reached Mohanni it was found that the Serai had been successfully looted and that property worth about Rs 2,000 had been carried off by the raiders.

The impudent daring of the gang is shown by the fact that Mohanni is only three miles from Fort Mackieson where a detachment of Border Military Police is stationed, and that there is a police post of fifteen men close to the Serai.

It is reported that the property has been removed across the border to Hazarnow in the Shinwan District, and there seems little chance of its being recovered.

INDIAN MINING INSTITUTE DINNER.

The Viceroy a Probable Guest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Indian Mining and Geological Institute will give a dinner at the Volunteer Head-quarters on Friday. His Excellency the Viceroy will probably be present.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Bombay 7th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, 26th January 1907.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 21st January 1907.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover.
Messrs M Gouldsss & A Nanjee's b aus g Freelance.
Mr W G Hutchins' bl aus g Baritone.
Mr John Morris' b aus m Metal Maid.
Mr R R S' b aus g Chassepot.
Mr R R S' br aus g Kiliua.
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist.
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist.
Mr J Murdoch's ch e m Edie.

The Matoonga Plate—Distance 1 mile

Mr J Andrias' b a h Canter 14 0 (5 years).
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's b a h Scarlet (4 years).
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Saheb (aged).
Mr G K's g a h Kumnar (aged).
Mr Ali bin Talib's b l a h Nagashi 13 2 (aged).
Mr Nassar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13 2 3/4 (aged).
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13 3 (5 years).
Mr A M Bushare's b a h Bourbon 13 3.
Messrs M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Marvellous (4 years).
Mr Esmail Gusseo's b a h Recruit 14 0 (5 years).
Mr A K Hajee's b a h Ormonde (aged).
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h Forester (5 years).

THE DADUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Aga Farrukh Shah's g g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 1/4.
Mr Artin A Esajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1/2.
Mr Jawad Mahomed's g a h Witness II 13 3 3/4.
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1/2.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1/2.
Mr M Gouldsss and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 13 3 3/4.
Mr M Gouldsss and A Nanjee's and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 13 3 1/4.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 14.
Mr A M Bushare's b a h Panala II 13 2.
Messrs Meyer Green's b a h Bandit II 14.
Mr D Runchordas's g a h Ashraf 14.
Mr Worr Paterson's b a h Surbid 13 3 1/2 (by wire).
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachrect 13 3 3/4.
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3/4.
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3.
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14.
Mr Morison's g a h Lymond 13 3.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs,

Mr A Razak's br a h Sherlock (5 years).
Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's b a h Elector 13 3 3/4 (6 years).
Mr Syed Rasheed's g a h Spearment 14 0 (5 years).
Mr G K's ch a h Kalee Charan (4 years).
Mr G K's b a h Madrid 14 (aged).
Mr Saleh Tookmachis' g a h Joker (4 years).
Mr Saleh Tookmachis' g a h flag (6 years).
Mr Syed's b a h Lashon 14 (3 years).
Mr Kandore Abdool Rahman's b a h Mizar (4 years.)
Mr Pestonjee Framjee's ch a h Must Win (aged).
Mr Tahar Yuni's b a h Sir Roy (4 years).
Mr Syed Mahmood's b a h Tardeo (4 years).
Mr Syed Daya's ch a h Idbal 14 (4 years.)
Mr Mukdar's Abdula's b a h Sand 14 (4 years.)
Messrs M Gouldsss and A Nanjees b a h His Majesty (aged).
Messrs M Gouldsss and A Nanjees ch a h Nazzab's 13 3 3-4 (4 years).
Mr Hajee Ally Khaiter's b a h Tabin 14 (4 years)
Mr Abdul Mohsen Mana's ch a h Madras 13 3 3-4 (6 years).
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Matlik 13 2 1-2 (6 years).
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Engine 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Great Shot (aged).
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior (aged).
Mr Ebrahim Deeb's g a h Muplakhar (6 years).
Mr Hamed Dawood's g a h Thayyar 13 3½ (aged.)
Mr Shahab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman 14 0 (4 years.)
Mr Dervish Snaikly's g a h Zuber 14 0 (3 years.)
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Poseidon (4 years.)
Mr Kaitas ch a h Lucky Prince 13 3 1-2 (aged.)
Mr Sayeed bin Bakers g a h Kawakib (4 years.)
Mr Mahomed Abdul Karrim's b a h Shummer 13 3½ (4 years.)

N. B.—If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 6 p m on Thursday, 24 inst. the entrees will be decided, and two or more races given.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 1/2 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Puzvez 13 2 3/4
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Grey Boy 13 3
Mr D L Khimjee's ch a h Flicker 13 3.
Messrs M Gouldsss and A Nanjee's b a h Toy 13 2.
Messrs M Gouldsss and A Nanjee's b a h Lucky Shot late Sun Sam 13 2 1/2.
Messrs M Gouldsss and A Nanjee's b a h Carron 13 2.
Mr Hajee Ally Khaleri's ch a h Little John 13 1 1/4.
Mr Yussuff Dukayel's b a h Muhsan 13 2 3/4.
Mr Buder bin Alwas' ch a h Serreo 13 2 1/4.
Mr H Jamsetji and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Youn Arthur 13 0 3/4.
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Class 13 3.
Mr H R Natus' g a h Little Sanaya 13 2 1-2.
Messrs Mahmood Hossain and Abbas Shashtarys' ch a h Scipio 13-2.
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Baroda 13 3.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Matlik 13 2 1-2.
Mr Yussuff Yunasees' g a h Mufrud 13 2½.
Mr Yussuff Yunasees' g a h Moosayeb 13 2 1-2.
Mr Ally Mishris' ch a h Kagal 13 2.
Mr Faray bin Sanad's b a h Hazza 13 2 3-4.
Mr Saffirkhan Fattehkhan's b a h Fattehkhan 13 3.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Basheer 13 2 3-4.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4.
Khan Bahadur Abdel Razak bin Curta's ch a h Saeed 13 2 1-4.
Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curta's b a h Sheehal 13 2 1-4.
Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curta's ch a h Ragub 13 2
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1-4
Mr Esak Mulla Sulleman's g a h Kabil 13 2 1-2
Mr Behnan Essack's bl a h Faraj 13
Mr A M Shajbi's g a h Mozaffary 2 1-2
Aga Mirza's ch a h Star of Bombay 13-2
Mr H Whittaker's b a h Ribon 13-3
M Kassim Pasha Khaderis' g a h Shah Line 13-3
Mr Adil's g a h Squire 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' g a h 13-3
Mr Abdul Razak bin Abdul Rehman's g a Adil 13 2 1-4
Mr Ali bin Hassan's ch a h Sso 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdul Jabber Khaderi's b a h Collector 13-2

N.B.—If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 24 instant the entries will be decided and two or more races given.

The Mahim Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 13 2 3/4.
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Solicitor 13 2 1/2.
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Shah 13 2 1/2.
Mr S M Yousuff's ch a h Hobart 13 1 1/4.
Messrs M Gouldsss & A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Dhaman 13 3
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Shaheb 13 2 1/2.
Mr M H Nicholson's b a h Faigh-a-Ballagh 13 2.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Ganesha 13 2 1/2.
Mr Jussem bin Mahomed's g a h Tuticorin 13 1 1/2.
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Namdar 13 2 1/2.
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13 2 3/4.
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby 13 2 1/2.
Mr D Runchordas's ch a h Mureade 13 1 3/4.
Messrs Syed Rasheed and C Murray's ch a g Saloon 13 2 3/4.
Mr R R S ch a h Sherafi 13 3.
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed.
A A Saif and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 13 1½.
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudloi 13 2½.
Mr P B Avasia's bl a h Sabig 13 2 3/4.

CECIL GRAY Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st January 1907.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup Meeting will be held between the 4th and 14th March.

Gentlemen's Singles—Entrance Fee, Rs. 10. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 50/, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs 75.

Gentlemen's Doubles Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 Each. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 5 0, to be held for one year; and two special prizes, value Rs 50 each.

Officers of the Army and Navy and Members of recognised Clubs up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will arrange for their being made Honorary Members, and will endeavour to arrange accommodation for them during their stay in Bombay.

The best of three sets to decide each match. Games and sets will be deuce, vantage.

The Entries close on 28th February.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Good Racing for February 4th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 21.

There are in all eighteen entries for the Civil Service Cup race which is to be run on Monday, February 4th. The management announce that place totalisators are to be used at the meeting which decision will be much appreciated by racing public. Six events are down for the opening day. The Stewards Cup and the Horse Plate have fallen through owing to insufficient entries. The second day there are five races on the card including a big event. The card for the final day consists of six events, the Produce Plate having failed to fill.

SPORT AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Minister's Cricket Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 20.

The semi-final between the Royal Fusiliers and Futteh Maidan Gymkhana has just been decided on the Regimental Cricket ground of the former at Trimulgherry, before a large number of spectators. There were very poor scores made by the Futteh Maidan Gymkhana team, their two innings only totalling up 105 runs, while two bats, viz, Lieutenant Hewitt and Captain Lee, respectively, compiled 81 and 40, so that it may be said they won the game off their own bats, thus getting into the final with the Combined team of the 76th Punjabis and 96th Berar Infantry which will be played during the current week. The following are the scores of the game between the Royal Fusiliers and Futteh Maidan Gymkhana.

FUTTEH MAIDAN GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A Wahid, b Frederick	8	c Hewitt, b Frederick	5
Ali Baza, b Hewitt	4	c Frederick, b Hewitt	29
Ahmed Ali, b Hewitt	10	c Bates, b Frederick	0
Kadar Bag, b Frederick	0	c Bates, b Hewitt	24
Marrett, c Bamford, b Hewitt	0	b Hewitt	12
Khurshed Beg, lbw, b Tolman	11	l-b-w, b Hewitt	1
Oates, b Casey	22	absent	0
Syed Hasaan, b Casey	0	c Cope, b Frederick	2
T H Dooling, b Casey	0	absent	5
Siraj Ali, b Frederick	4	c Cope, b Frederick	0
Griffin, not out	0	not out	3
Extras	5	Extras	0
Total	72	Total	93

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Cope, c Kurshed Beg, b A Wahed	13	c Mahomed Ali, b A Wahid	5
Pte Baker, run out	7	c Ahmed Ali, b A Wahid	0
Capt Lee, c Syad Hasan	15	not out	25
Lt Hewitt, not out	53	c and b A Wahid	28
Capt Frederick, b A Wahid	3	not out	8
Lt N Bamford, c Kadar Bag, b A Wahid	3		
Lce-Corpl Casey, b A Wahid	0		
Lce-Corpl Bates, c Kurshid Bag, b A Wahid	0	Did not bat	
Pte Earle, b Marrett	1		
Sergt-Drur Franklin, C S Hasan, b A Wahid	0		
Sergt Tilman, b Marrett	0		
Extras	6	Extras	0
Total	101	Total	61

FUTTEH MAIDAN SPORTS.

A sporting little Gymkhana was given by the Officer of the Regular Troops last evening, the occasion being in honor of the restoration to health of Col. Afsur-ul-Mulk C. I. E M. V. O. A. D. C.

There was a large attendance and a very interesting Card was provided. The result were as follows :—

Tent-pegging by Sections. Open to two teams from each Regiment. Won by the Officers of the Golconda Cavalry.

Variety Stakes. Open to one team from each Regiment. Won by 3rd Lancers.

Skill-at-arms Stakes. Conditions. First cut a lime with sword, cut at the head of a dummy, and cave the sword sticking in, lastly, go up to a flag, turn the horse left about, take a lance sticking up in the ground, and take two pegs with it. Won by Lieut. Nadir Beg.

Tent-pegging by half sections. Open to one team from each Regiment. Won by African Cavalry Guards.

Camel Race. Distance, round the course. Won by Lieut. Kadir Beg.

Elephant Race. Distance, round the course. Won by Lieut. Kadir Beg and party.

Palanquin Race. Won by His Highness the Nizam's 3rd Infantry.

A KNOTTY POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me a small space in your paper for the following query. A man backs a combination A, B, C. to run 1st, 2nd and 3rd, respectively, in a race. It happens that A and B run 1st and 2nd and C dead heats with D for 3rd place. Does the man win his bet or not? If any of your Sporting readers can throw light on the matter, I shall feel obliged.

INQUIRER.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 26th January 1907 :—

1st Challenge Cup Race—Course No 10 followed by No 14—From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, port round Mark Boat, quarter of a mile W of Gull Island buoy, then to Committee Vessel, starboard round it. Kennedy Buoy, back to Committee Vessel. Length 17·4 miles. Start at 2-30 p.m.—Time limit 6-45.

B class Handicap—Course No 13 —From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, port, round mark boat as above, port to Committee Vessel. Length of Course 12·8 miles. Start 2-45 p.m.

C class and Tonnits—Course No 17 followed by No 14 —From Committee Vessel to Pan 1 of Mazeing Buoy B off Cross Island, starboard, North Karanja, starboard, Committee Vessel, starboard, North Karanja Buoy port, back to Committee Vessel, Length of Course 10·9 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 22nd of January 1907 was 29·979. The height of observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide-gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide-gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 at 9 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 0. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere tha fall having been brisk in several places.

Winds.—Calms and variable breezes prevail. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° to 9° in Central India, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon while those of the minimum a defect of 5° to 6° at Hoshangabad and Poona and an excess of 6° to 15° at Sirsa, Lahore, Karachi, and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Surat and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Delhi, Agra, Neemuch, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Rain.—Colombo and Bushire report light rain.

Weather is settled in all districts except in Sind and the Persian area where a depression appears to be forming.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TRY A BOTTLE AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked (sergy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 198, MARKET, BOMBAY,

Local Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Chemists, BOMBAY.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

OUR NATURAL HISTORY COLUMN.

No. VIII.

No animal, when viewed for the first time, is regarded with more bewilderment and astonishment by the average person than the kangaroo.

This curious beast was discovered by Captain Cook during his first voyage in New South Wales. If additional proof of the low position held by marsupials in the animal kingdom were needed, it could be found in the remarkable stupidity of the kangaroo family. A kangaroo is so low in intelligence that it is apparently unable to distinguish one individual of its own species from another. For instance, if several females live together, the young one on leaving the pouch of its mother will take possession of the pouch of another female; thus the young ones change about, the mothers either being unable to distinguish or being quite indifferent to the rearing of their respecting offspring. Another proof of the want of intellect or power of discrimination, and of the stupidity of the kangaroo, is that the mother allows her first young one, or any other, to continue to suck after she has again become a mother, "and even the first young, after she has herself brought forth a young one, still continues to suck her mother, so that the first mother has at the same time her two offspring suckling, although one is herself a parent, suckling her own young one." A similar want of intelligence is observable among the cat tribe, because, during the period that the common house cat has kittens, she does not usually know the difference between her own young and the young of either rats or squirrels. The degraded kangaroo, despite its folly, is well able to look after itself and is a very powerful beast. Usually timid, kangaroo prove themselves most formidable antagonists with feet and claws, when interfered with. They are, moreover, most troublesome animals to agriculturists. Being proficient jumpers, they will easily clear a sixfoot hedge, and there are no means save extermination of preventing their depredation in the fields.

Very few people have probably kept pigs as pets. But the young of the Red River hog were frequently brought up in the house of the late superintendent of the London Zoological Gardens, and had the run of the house to themselves. As pets they are quiet and good-tempered, besides being exceedingly clean. The Red River hog, which hails from South Africa, is the handsomest of the pig family. Perhaps the ugliest, indeed one of the ugliest brutes in creation, is the wart hog of South-Eastern Africa, whose frightful and ferocious face is calculated to set any child screaming. The Japanese masked pig is another fearfully hideous beast. It is rather like a peculiarly ugly dog in appearance; it has a drooping muzzle, large and pendulous ears, and deep wrinkles all over its face. Before concluding these notes on pigs, we wish to say a few words about Frank Buckland's Red River hog, "Dick." The great naturalist once received as a present a small box containing a wee striped pig, little bigger than a rat. Fearing the cold he wrapped up the miniature nog in flannel and gave him a feed of warmed milk, boiled rice and sugar. Dick, as he was christened, was relegated to the kitchen, the cook being promised a sovereign if she managed to keep him alive for a month. This she was able with great care to do, and Dick flourished amain. He was soon allowed to walk about the house and proved himself cleaner than the average dog or cat. After a while he made his appearance regularly in the diningroom at dinner time, and had a plate to himself before the fire. "He was the most good-tempered and well-behaved creature that can be imagined. His playfulness would sometimes frighten strangers, and as he increased in size he found it difficult to run under the chairs, and these he now and then turned over in his endeavour to rub his back or sides against them." He followed his owner about like a pet dog, and always seemed in fear of being left behind. He was extremely fond of playing with a girl's room, which, if held up before him, he would charge with his tusks "and spin round in a most extraordinary way, dashing off to some distance, then returning to the charge." Finally Dick developed such a habit of upsetting chairs that he had to be handed over to the 'zoo' to occupy a less honourable position in the world.

Mr. A. D. Bartlett, the late superintendent of the "Zoo" in London, has a variety of interesting anecdotes about the big inhabitants of the Gardens in his delightful book (edited by his son) "wild Animals in Captivity." Any special difficult task he was in the habit of attending to himself. We have on a previous occasion narrated how he sawed through a rhinoceras tusk and drove back an angry bear to his den. A very tough job recorded in his book was the extraction of a bone from the teeth of a lion. The hip-joint of a horse, which the lion had been devouring, had got stuck in the upper canine teeth of the animal "on closing his mouth he had pressed the corresponding lower canine tooth through as well, so that the teeth met in the centre and became a fixture, thus preventing him from taking either food or water. With a great deal of difficulty I managed with a pair of blacksmith's tongs, to get this bone out of the beast's mouth, and fortunately no injury happened to the animal or to anyone concerned in the operation."

Almost every rhinoceros which has been in the possession of the Zoological Gardens has been a source of trouble. The enormous strength and the ungovernable temper both of the African and the Indian species is chiefly responsible for this. These beast in their outbursts of temper would make furious charges at the iron bars of their cases seriously damaging their horns and skins. Moving a rhinoceras from one cage to another was always a piece of work requiring skilful planning and preparation. Even when twenty or thirty men were employed with stout ropes to lead the monster, trouble generally ensued, so that strategy had to be resorted to. On one occasion Mr. Bartlett led the procession with a loaf of bread to coax two brutes from their old quarters to the new. The rhinoceruses in question were young ones, so that only about a dozen men were attached to the ropes which held each of the beasts. No sooner had we started than I found their pace increase rapidly from a walk to a trot, from a trot to a gallop, myself taking the lead; away we went full pelt. I was closely followed by my rough friends dragging behind them all my brave army, whose weight, strength and determined efforts did not appear to make the least difference to the speed of these brutes. Fortunately I had directed the gates of the yard leading to the house to be set wide open. The animals bolted in and across the yard into the house; I threw the remaining portions of the loaf on to the floor and scrambled over the rails out of the way of danger; they followed close at my heels, then came to a sudden stop inside the house, and all was soon satisfactorily settled. Another exciting experience was the safe hauling of a large female Indian rhinoceras out of the ice which had formed to the thickness of four inches on her tank. She had fallen head over heels into the tank and was floundering about among great sheets of ice, her strength having enabled her to break up the whole mass. The superintendent with admirable presence of mind immediately let the water out of the tank (which was nine feet deep) by knocking away a plug and then proceeded with the help of the keepers and a strong rope to haul the unfortunate animal out on to dry land. The rope was tossed round the haunches of the rhinoceras, like the kicking-strap of a horse in harness, and twenty-six men, one half at one end of the rope and the other half at the other, pulled hard on the rhinoceras, so that in her struggles to get up the bank she would not only be supported but pulled forcibly forwards. Having at length solved the valuable living property the salvors had to look after themselves. It was a case of "sauve qui peut." It proved however that the beast was too frightened and frozen to be aggressive, and her saviours escaped without injury. The rhinoceras seems to have taken her accident quite philosophically, as she was seen shortly afterwards munching her breakfast as if nothing had happened. In conclusion we might remark that she weighed between three and four tons.

A VERNACULAR paper in the Santhal Perguunahs publishes a very extraordinary story of the revenge taken by some elephants. A man, finding a herd of elephants destroying his paddy, shot a young one with his bow and arrow. Being pursued by the rest of the herd, he sought refuge in a hut; but the elephants followed and razed this to the ground. The man then climbed a tree, and here the story had better be told in our vernacular contemporary's own words:—"Failing in their attempt (to dislodge him) the animals roared in anger and made another dash with aggravated fury towards the tree and surrounded it. Their strength was increased by a fresh contingent which responded to their roar. The revengeful elephants had the sagacity to fetch water in their trunks from a neighbouring bund, sprinkle it around the foot of the tree so as to loosen its hold in the ground, and ultimately succeeded in uprooting it and avenging themselves in the blood of the unfortunate man."

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BARGAINS IN EVENING DRESS.

The exhibition of beautiful gowns at the sales this season is a marvellous one, and the fashionable woman who loves beauty of line, exquisite handiwork, and quiet harmony of colour will find all that she wants at Peter Robinson's Regent-street establishment, where really wonderful bargains await inspection. The mere announcement of this annual winter sale was sufficient to attract crowds of people. Among the many attractions at the moment are the sequin robes. Some of these lace-like foundations have tinsel or spangles set so thickly that they represent a shining piece of flexible metal. These robes are wonderfully cheap at from 17s. 6d. upwards. Exceedingly pretty evening gowns of ninon de soie, with shaped lace berthes, embroidered paillettes and edged with kiltings of chiffon, the waistbands and the foot of the skirts in chiffon taffetas, lined throughout with silk, are 78s. 6d. each. Evening gowns in soie de Chine, lined throughout with silk and trimmed with pretty lace insertion and silk roses, tucks and flounces, in all the new evening shades are reduced to 59s. 6d. Princess gowns of ninon de soie, trimmed with bands of Oriental satin and fine lace, the waistbands finishing above the waist line at the back, giving the Empire effect, are 4½ guineas each. In the mantle department there is a large variety of smart tailor made coats, in faced cloth, suitable for every occasion, and in all the latest styles. The ordinary price of these coats is seven to twenty guineas and they are now considerably reduced.

NERVE TONICS.

Onions and celery are both excellent nerve tonics, but many people will not eat an onion, even when nicely boiled, so it is well to use leeks and dress them by boiling until tender, and serving with cream or butter sauce, with grated cheese in separate dish. Celeriac is a great improvement on ordinary boiled celery, and it is a thousand pities that this delicious winter vegetable should be so little known. Greengrocers, not knowing its value, do not push its sale, even when they have it in stock. The root is pared and sliced, then cooked in boiling salted water, drained, and served with the gravy from a joint or with butter sauce. A dish of this, served with strips of crisp toast, and with cheese as an accompaniment, would tempt an invalid when more solid fare would be refused. Eggs can be eaten raw by anyone if the yolk and white are whisked separately, the former being flavoured with a spoonful of rum and the white with a dash of liquor, or instead of the rum add a teaspoonful of lime juice and some of castor sugar, and to the froth as much cream. Serve in a glass cup, the yolk at bottom and froth at top, with rusks or cake. When whites of eggs have to be taken alone, they become more palatable by having a little currant jelly added to the froth.

METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON, 1905.

The New Observatory.

Mr. P. D. Warren, Surveyor-General, in his Administration Report for 1905 on Meterology, says:—There were no events of any great importance from a meteorological aspect. I had a careful inspection and report made by the Superintendent in charge of the Department of every meteorological station in the Island, as I found that matters were not so satisfactory as I could wish at some that I inspected in my rounds. The results of these detailed inspections were very instructive as showing what extraordinary ignorance can be exhibited of the objects to be gained and methods of overcoming instrumental errors. The cause of this was the constant changing of observers, so that I found some of them had never had the advantage of a visit from the Superintendent in charge. I have, I hope, arranged so that such a thing can never occur again.

I have much pleasure in recording here that, just before this report is completed, I have received authority to take steps for the erection and equipment with the necessary instruments and staff of the new Observatory for Colombo.

The instruments will be ordered at an early date, the buildings will be provided for in the estimates for 1907, and the staff will be arranged for in due course. There is nothing new in the way so far as can be seen, to prevent Colombo having a properly equipped Time Observatory in full working order by the close of 1907. The time ball or signal will then be worked direct from the Observatory, and the timing of chronometers will be undertaken; with the amount of shipping calling at Colombo and the Dry Dock in use, this latter item should bring in a reasonable revenue. All the meteorological work and records will then be transferred to the Observatory, and much needed space will be available at headquarters; it will, however, only be "a drop in the

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

The benefactions of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts were proverbial. When as Miss Angela Burdett she inherited her father's thirteen tons of English sovereigns in 1837, the question was asked "What will she do with them?" Her answer, it is said, was to give the Bishop of London a blank cheque to build and endow a church. Whether the legend be true or not one of Miss Burdett-Coutts's first public acts was to build at the cost of £90,000 the beautiful church of St. Stephen Westminster in memory of her father. The wonderful silk curtain over the pulpit once hung before the tent of Tippoo Sahib at the siege of Seringapatam and was the gift of the Iron Duke, one of the young heiress's earliest advisers and friends. About the same time she endowed the bishoprics of Capetown and Adelaide and ten years later she founded the See of British Columbia with an endowment of £25,000.

NAPOLEON III. A SUITOR.

When she was a young woman Miss Burdett-Coutts received many offers of marriage. One of her suitors was the future Napoleon III.; in spite, however, of the attractions of a future crown, his offer was refused. There is a characteristic story, too, of the Baroness and the Iron Duke, which is but little known. When the Baroness was yet young a rumour arose that she was about to become the Duchess of Wellington. The Duke was asked if there was any truth in this rumour, "I said that she deserved to become a duchess, not that I would make her one," was his answer. When the Baroness heard of the speech she said quietly, "I think the Duke should have said 'could,' not 'would.'"

THE BARONESS'S LOVE FOR BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

The late Baroness was a great friend of birds and animals. The bullying of a stray cur or the ill-usage of a horse always stirred her fiercest resentment. Time and again she raised her protest against "murderous millinery." The use of the plumage of humming-birds and ospreys was in her eyes a "bloodstain" on rather than adornment to woman's attire. She gave up her attempts to induce the nightingales to build in the ground at Holly Lodge because she did not care to breed the birds for the benefit of the bird fancying fraternity. Her monument to the devotion of "Greyfriars Bobby" at the corner of George IV. Bridge in Edinburgh bears witness to her love of dogs. The daughter of one of the finest horsemen of his day, the Baroness was devoted to horses, and the grounds of Holly Lodge were for a long time as the Elysian fields for the white donkey presented to her by her devoted admirers the costermongers.

THE FOUNDING OF COUTTS'S BANK.

The founding of the great banking house of Coutts and Co., from which the late Baroness obtained her fortune, is a romance in itself. Away back at the end of the seventeenth century there lived in Edinburgh a canny Scotsman named Patrick Coutts who by means of dealing in corn, discounting bills, and doing little quiet smuggling succeeded in amassing a fortune of some £30,000. He left one son, who greatly enlarged the business of his father, and founded the house of Coutts, of Edinburgh, which two generations later became a branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

AN ADROIT STROKE OF BUSINESS.

In 1754 one of his grandsons, James Coutts, paid a casual visit to England, and while there fell in love with Miss Peagrim, a niece of Mr. George Campbell, a banker in the Strand. The courtship lasted but a few weeks, and young Coutts found himself a married man, with a partnership in his uncle-in-law's business. Some little time later his brother Thomas also joined the firm, and soon afterwards made its fortune and its future by one adroit stroke of business. During a conversation at a dinner-party one night he learnt that a brother-banker had refused a certain noble lord a loan of £30,000. Directly after dinner he rushed off to the nobleman's house and offered to lend the desired sum, asking a mere I. O. U. as a security. The offer was accepted; and the nobleman, in recognition of the timely favour, exerted himself among his friends to such good purpose that the astute banker's firm soon became the bankers to Society, George III. himself being numbered among its customers. Coutts's has been the Royal bank ever since, and from that day the firm has never looked back.

POINTS OF VIEW.

No degenerate loves Dickens; he is too wholesome, too healthy, too humorous.—Lady Violet Greville in the *Graphic*.

Welsh Churchmen are not in the least likely to forget that the attack on the schools is only the first portion of the disestablishment campaign and that to concede an inch of ground now will be to place the defence at a serious disadvantage.—*Guardian*.

Is it not time that those who publish sermons should abandon the convention of putting an object and grovelling preface before them? If they are not worth publishing they should not be published. If they are worth publishing no apology for their appearance is needed.—*Treasury*.

Of course there are moneylenders and moneylenders. But however much these gentry may differ and they do differ in many remarkable ways—there is one point in their proceedings in which they exhibit a striking unanimity. They always charge 60 per cent. for the accommodation they afford and as much more as they can get.—C. Francis in the *English Illustrated*.

It is the aim of all human creatures to look alike. If it were not so, each would dress as he pleased. As it is, we spend half our life trying to look like everybody else. Eve is probably the only woman on record who could dress just as she pleased, and for that reason she is the only woman we know of since the world began who had leisure to cultivate her mind.—Mrs. John Lane, in the *Fortnightly Review*.

Wealth will be dethroned as higher tastes prevail, its pursuit become less absorbing and less esteemed and, above all, the mere man of wealth himself will come to realise that in the estimation of those of wisest judgment he has no place with the educated, professional man. He occupies a distinctly lower plane intellectually, and in the coming day Brain is to stand above Dollars, Conduct above both.—Andrew Carnegie, in the *North American Review*.

Statesmanship is the wise use of a data provided for it, and not the hunting for the data themselves. A statesman who visits many countries in a hurry will often be far less fitted to form an opinion on the problems than the man who remains at home and soberly studies the reports of experts. So, too, with the novelist. If he has any power of imagination, he will often be far better able to construct his picture at second hand from books than if he had visited the place for a day or two and seen only one aspect of it.—*Spectator*.

Games and exercises, however necessary for the young, are even more so for the middle-aged and elderly, as young muscles do not stiffen as those of older people, and from the high spirits that usually accompany youth exercise feels a physical necessity, and is rarely not taken in some form or other. If women paid more attention to this matter, they would vastly prolong their years of physical enjoyment, the period of decrepitude being but short in Nature's scheme. But, unless they can unite in bringing about some change in their truly ludicrous clothing, it is vain to expect anything but the long old age too common everywhere.—Lady Harberton, in *Health and Strength*.

It is no exaggeration to say that of all departments of literature criticism is most poorly represented at the moment. It would seem that young men coming from the universities possess confused standards of taste. They are impressed by successes which are not due to literary quality but the power of appealing to the huge mobs of half-educated persons turned out of the cheap schools of the time. They lack the authority to put their backs against this advancing flood. Perhaps in due course there will emerge from among them some individual who will have the vision to see and recognise what is good and pure, and genius enough to make his opinions prevail.—*Academy*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	17
C Market, Bhoiwada Panas-wady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	11	8	98
Total plague deaths to date	154,367		
Same date last year	4	4	96

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE appointment of Mr. B yce the Embassy at Washington is interesting, as bringing us into touch with the American connection between literature and diplomacy. It has long been the custom in the United States to choose Ambassadors from amongst their literary men, and on the whole it has been a very successful one. Historians like Bancroft and Motley, poets like Bayard Taylor and Colonel John Hay, men of letters like James Russell Lowell, have alike made their mark amongst the managers of international policy; whilst in the lower ranks of the diplomatic service there are conspicuous cases. This system has worked so well that it almost seems a pity that we should not have seen our way to adopt it. How admirably—or, at any rate, how interestingly—this country might have been represented by Dickens at Genoa, or Robert Browning in Florence, or Thackeray in Paris! Our system has hitherto been conducted on different lines, and diplomacy has been regarded as a business, like any other, which required the training of a lifetime. Such men of letters as have been enrolled on the list of our Ambassadors, like Lytton or Dufferin, have been diplomatists by education and writers in their leisure. Mr. Bryce, however, first won his reputation as an author. Like Mr. John Morley, he was a famous man of letters long before he descended into the political arena. His "The American Commonwealth," which, in spite of the annoyance that some of its outspoken criticism caused in the United States, has long been accepted on both sides of the Atlantic as a classic authority, was written, indeed, after he had been eight years in Parliament, and had himself had some brief practical experience of the problems involved in governing a great nation. But the essay on "The Holy Roman Empire" entitles us to claim Mr. Bryce as a man of letters first and a politician afterwards.

For more than two centuries mankind has been endeavouring to construct a universal language. The Middle Ages actually enjoyed the use of one, since Latin was familiar to the small minority of educated persons in all countries. But as the various vernaculars asserted themselves, and Latin ceased to be the necessary tongue of all writers who aspired to a cultivated audience, the need for some substitute has been increasingly felt. With a single exception, the attempts to make an artificial language have been foredoomed to failure by their grotesqueness or complexity. Volapuk, for instance, never became more than a by-word for the unintelligible. But the latest of these artificial languages, Esperanto, seems to be flourishing. An article in the new number of the *Revue Mensuelle* of the French Touring Club, which takes a keen interest in the growth of Esperanto as an assistance to travellers, tells us that it has now been taken up by the French lawyers, who have founded an "International Society of Esperanto-speaking Jurists." The intention of this Society is to publish a vocabulary of the legal terms of all nations in Esperanto, and thus to provide an easy means of communication between lawyers who have to deal with affairs in another country than their own. At the same time the annual published by the Society will contain the names of affiliated members in all countries where Esperanto is studied, and will thus help to create solidarity amongst its members. A French lawyer, for instance, who is consulted by a client about some trouble arising out of a contract with a Roumanian will be able at once to lay his hands on the name of an Esperantist colleague in Roumania, and to write to him in Esperanto for light on the subject. From the same article we learn that a monthly review of literature in Esperanto has just been commenced in Paris by Professor Bourlet, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of Dr. Zamenhof's invention. *La Revuo* as it is called, will contain an article each month by the founder of the new language and will be sold at fifty centimes. The student of Esperanto will find it useful, though we doubt whether a universal language will ever appeal to the man of letters so much as it will obviously do to those engaged in business outside the limits of their native tongue.

A well-known "special correspondent" has just paid a visit to Nartang, the headquarters of the printing business in Tibet, which was visited by Sarat Chandra Das in 1878. It is at this place that all the religious books used within the jurisdiction of the Lashi Lama are printed, and it is further stated—though there is some doubt about this—that the whole of Tibet is furnished from Nartang. The description of the printing establishment is very interesting, since it carries us back to the days before the invention of movable types. The Tibetan printers are still at the stage of the block-book, for which each page had to be carved separately on a single block of wood, and many thousands of such blocks were in stock at Nartang. "Each wooden block is about 24in. long by 12in. wide, one face having carved upon it a complete page of lettering. The method of printing is primitive in the extreme, and consists in laying the paper on a flat surface and levering the block upon it with a long handle, much as the village blacksmith works his bellows." This would pass, of course, as a fairly exact description of the art of printing in Europe before the age of Gutenberg. Even after the types had been separated, it was no joke trying to work an early press, which required at once considerable strength and no small degree of mechanical skill—so rude and lumsy was it. The reader of Scott will be reminded of that variation on Penelope's test for the suitors which was adopted by the ancestress of Mr. Oldbuck, when she declared that she would only marry the man who could work her father's press, and so held her gentle suitors at bay until her old sweetheart returned from his journey-years. Sarat Chandra Das endeavoured to simplify the process by presenting a lithographic press to the Prime Minister of Father Tibet, but it fell under suspicion of being intended to diffuse small-pox, and no one ventured to unpack it for many months. Evidently it did not become popular even when it was unpacked, since the more difficult blockprinting is still proferred.

A writer in the *Times* calls attention to the curious fluctuations in the book-market which are illustrated by the auctions of the last decade or two. We spoke lately of the vagaries in the demand for Kelmscott Press books, which afford one of his instances. A still more remarkable up-and-down is that of Mr. Kipling's scarcer productions, among which the "Schoolboy Lyrics" was sold in 1899 as "probably unique" for £135. This absurd price stimulated the hunter for other copies, which were speedily put on the market, with the ludicrous result of bringing down the price in 1900 to £3. 10s.! The moral is that a "probably unique" work by a living writer is not a good subject for speculation. Stevenson's Davos booklets also illustrate the fluctuations of the literary market. One of them, the little four-page pamphlet of "Not I, and Other Poems," fell from £22 in 1899 to £2 19s. in 1905. Of course the explanation in such cases is that there have been one or two wealthy collectors in the field, who run up the first copy of such a rare work which is sold by auction to an irretional price. The next time that a copy comes into the market one of them has dropped out—having already made his purchase,—and the price falls considerably. By the time that three or four copies have thus been sold the element of regardless competition is practically eliminated and the ordinary market-price is then ascertainable. There is no more hazardous from of speculation than the literary auction room provides when such works are in question. But it is possible that the triumph of the first purchaser is a fair return for his pecuniary loss.

The familiar monosyllable "Burke" has to serve in these hurrying days for the work which bears the title of "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage and Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knightage, and Companionage"; and those who have most occasion to condense all this into a word would doubtless be glad if the monumental contents could be condensed in the same easy way. The issue for 1907 is the sixty-ninth edition, however, and a work of this character does not approach its seventieth year without growing in bulk as well as in age. Its publishers, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, have contrived, all the same, to keep it shapely and compact, in spite of its two thousand three hundred pages, and even in these days of cheap publishing it justifies its price of two guineas net. It embraces all the complicated revolutions of title and office involved in the change of Government and the distribution of honours and embodies all the changes of succession caused by a year that was thickly sown with deaths. The preface is a sharp reminder of the way in which the best-laid schemes of editors and publishers may "gang agley," for it remarks on the fact that an important order in the matter of precedence was promulgated by Royal Warrant within twenty-four hours of the work, and these are the things that serve to make an editor's lot anything but cheerful. Several pedigrees have been added to the present edition, and many corrections made, so that "Burke" still remains a standard work of reference, with its faults lessened and its merit heightened by this strict and painstaking revision.

"Walford's Country Families," at 50s, is not by any means unconscious of its value in the crowded market of reference-books, but it has a vogue entirely of its own, and supplies a mine of information outside the ordinary range of the peerages. Messrs. Spottiswoode, the publishers, still preserve all its good qualities in the way of type and technical features, and the editors have been busy throughout the past year in adapting its contents to the many changes and successions that have occurred since the previous issue, the forty-sixth. Besides the decease of persons of title, we note that the deaths are recorded of "304 heads of families, and 58 wives, 20 heirs apparent, and 4 heirs presumptive of families." The alterations that these events entail in a conscientious work like "Walford" are hardly to be imagined or conveyed.

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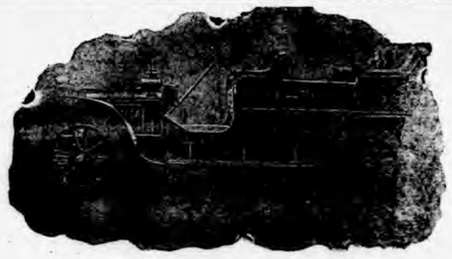

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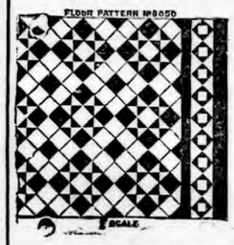

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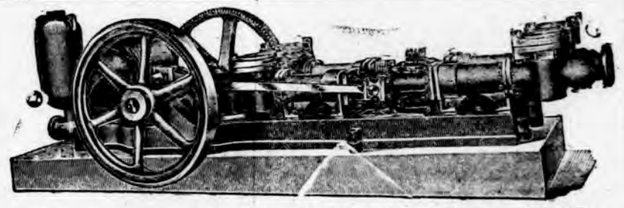

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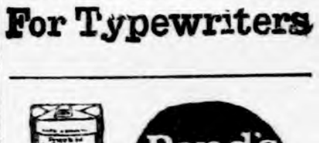
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